NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

VOL. VI....NO. 1685. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] TOWED TO NEW-YORK.

[illegible] VESSELS ALL SAFE.

[illegible] on Monday last a full account [illegible]

[illegible]

The following is compiled from the log of the Adger on her return trip, and is furnished by our regular [illegible]:

Saturday, 7th—Got under way this morning and ran down to the Samuel Russell; took our position for pulling her off and waited for the tide; [illegible]

[illegible] New-York. Tuesday, 10th—This morning wind fair, weather fine, making good progress for New-York; about 8 P. M. wind came out strong from N. W. and continued all night. Wednesday, 11th—Wind continued to blow from N. W. until this morning. Ice making on our decks and over the bow of the Samuel Russell; weather very cold; this afternoon about 4 o'clock came through the narrows, passed steamship Southerner, bound to Charleston.

[illegible] Steamer Sunk—Thirteen Lives Lost.

The Br. steamer Eurilia(?), Capt. Cartel, from Santa Martha, arrived at Savanilla Jan. 30, to proceed again to the River Boca de Ceiricen. The above steamer, in company with a small steamer called the [illegible], left Savanilla Dec. 24, for London. The Anita(?) being very deeply laden with a full supply of coal, (165 tons) sunk the same day, when about half way between Savanilla and Santa Martha, and Capt. Cartel, of the Eurilia, being close by, succeeded in saving the captain and 14 men; the remainder, 13 in number, were drowned.

On the 14th of January the brig Midas(?) ran ashore at George Island; all hands saved. The vessel was subsequently sold for [illegible].

Extracts of letters received by Elwood Walter, Esq., dated:

Long Beach, Monday, Feb. 9, 1857.

We have got 140 casks of wine out of the Eastern Belle in good order, and to-day we shall get out about 200 casks. The surf runs very high, and it is impossible for us to put anything on board of lighters if they were here. They are in at Barnegat, and on the first favorable opportunity will be here. The bark lies on the main beach, with head off shore, and has six feet of water in her hold.

Nassau, N. P., Monday, Feb. 2, 1857.

The bark Tasmania(?), which sailed from Liverpool Nov. 4, for Portland, with a cargo of iron, salt, &c., put in here leaky, short of provisions and water. The brig George Alberts, from New-Orleans for New-York, with molasses, put in here leaking in her upper works, and with loss of sails. The Br. brig Europa came in last night; is from St. Domingo for New-York, 30 days out, and has been blown off the coast. The schr. Sarah A. Howard, from Rio Grande for New-York, with hides, &c., has been blown off the coast, and put in here in distress. The brig Nehemiah Hand, of New-York, with a cargo of cotton and rice, from Charleston for Bremen, arrived here in distress on the 29th ult., with foretopmast and foremast-head gone, and jibboom and bowsprit sprung.

Jacksonville, Fla., Thursday, Feb. 5, 1857.

The brig F. H. Godden(?), Capt. Weeks, from Boston for this port, with a cargo of ice, is ashore on the north break of St. Johns Bar, having gone on on the 3d inst.

Telegraphic dispatches to Elwood Walter, Esq.:

Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

The ship Hezekiah Williams, of Castine, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, general cargo, is ashore westward of Liverpool; lower hold full of water; the dry goods will probably be saved.

Charleston, Monday, Feb. 9.

The Fida(?) will be a total loss, vessel and cargo, in consequence of a flaw wind, which caused her to go on South Break.

A SHIP ASHORE AT WATCH HILL.

Stonington, Friday, Feb. 11.

The ship American, of Wiscasset, Maine, 30 days from Cork, for New-London, struck on Watch Hill Reef, yesterday evening, and was got off, but went ashore again in the night. The Captain and his wife and children were taken off in the evening. The ship is damaged considerably and leaks badly, but is lying easy at present. Her bulwarks are gone. A steamer leaves to-night to get her off if possible.

The steamer Westerport(?) (H. B. Cromwell's line,) arrived yesterday in 36 hours from Boston via Sandy Hook, with 2,000 packages of domestics. She is advertised to leave again for Boston to-day.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 161 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Cabinet—Pressure for Robert J. Walker as Secretary of State—Counting the Votes for President and Vice-President—Exciting Discussion—The Investigating Committee again Delayed, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

A special messenger left here this evening for Wheatland, bearing a strong document indicative of the preference of the signers for Robert J. Walker as Secretary of State. Among the signers of this document are all the Democratic Senators excepting Slidell, Bright and four others who are for [illegible].

Eminent original Buchanan men say that this narrows the contest down to Walker and the Democracy on one side, and Slidell, Bright, and Corcoran, the banker, on the other. Bets run high and about even as to the result. The fight is close, but notwithstanding Democratic "virtue" and "purity," it will not be surprising if the money bags win.

[illegible] has withdrawn from the field as a Cabinet candidate, and his friends are understood to be endeavoring to obtain the Northwestern influence in behalf of Rice, the present Delegate from Minnesota. It is scarcely possible that this movement can be foisted upon the President elect.

The discussions in Congress to-day, and the attempt to create an impression that no election of President has been consummated, because the joint meeting of the two houses failed to decide whether the Wisconsin vote could be counted, are looked upon by the cool heads as childish, and trifling about the merest quibble. Still there was much excitement, indicating clearly that if the election depended upon the disputed votes, there would be imminent danger of a revolution. Future difficulties of this nature will doubtless be provided for by legislation.

Pending the count there was much merriment and merry, jovial side speeches. When Maryland was read, somebody proposed to withdraw Fillmore from the canvass.

The Committee of Investigation are again delayed, because of the non-arrival of the witnesses for the defence, in consequence of the floods. I understand that one of the parties supposed to be implicated by evidence before the Committee has sent for Ambrose L. Jordan to come here to defend him before the House.

Washington has been somewhat afflicted, in some localities lately, with quite an epidemic affecting the digestive organs and throat. Since the snow disappeared the trouble has decreased, but has not quite subsided. We have fine, clear, bracing weather, but no New-York papers, which is a severe misfortune.

There is a project on foot to build a new small but elegant theatre here for Miss Fanny Morant. S.

Appropriation for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, &c.

Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

The Secretary of State has recommended to Congress the appropriation of $8,000 for the suppression of the Slave Trade, on the principle asserted in the act of 1819, and has favorably indorsed the application of the American Colonization Society for $80,000 for a similar object.

The galleries of both Houses of Congress were densely crowded, to-day, the proceedings throughout producing intense interest.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

COUNTING THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

The Senate proceeded in a body to the Representative Chamber to go into Joint Convention for the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President.

When the Senate returned to their Chamber from the House, Mr. Bigler, the Teller on the part of the Senate, made a report as to the result of the counting of the Electoral votes, adding the fact that the Electors of Wisconsin did not assemble and cast the vote of that State till the day after the time prescribed by law.

Mr. Hunter said there would be no difference in the result whether the vote of Wisconsin be counted or omitted, but still he thought the best way to settle the question would be to adopt a resolution that the Joint Committee which had been appointed on the part of the Senate, be instructed to confer with the House Committee, and agree upon such a report as should be satisfactory to both Houses. He alluded to cases where similar difficulties have occurred in Michigan and Missouri, and observed that those difficulties had been settled in this way. He concluded, by making such motion.

The President announced that in his declaration of the result he had not assumed to decide the question whether the vote of Wisconsin should be counted or not, but had simply declared Messrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge elected.

Mr. [illegible] said that it was important to decide this question, because a case might occur when a similar difficulty might affect the general result. This question must be decided by somebody. If the two houses separate and do not agree in their decision, who shall decide the question? It should be decided by the Joint Convention of the two houses.

Mr. Butler felt a little concerned about this matter. He disputed the right out and out to ascertain who was President, except by the simplest rule of addition; but if the Convention could say which votes should be counted and which should not be counted, an occasion might arise when such a Convention in the exercise of its arbitrary power could make a President of the United States without an election.

Mr. Stuart said that the subject had been ended. Precedents are very dangerous things, and he objected to going on now with a sort of suppositious case, and making a precedent which might be relied on hereafter. The difficulty in the present case was not of importance, as the result would not be affected by the decision; but it showed the importance of some additional legislation by Congress, declaring the electoral votes, which were not cast on the day prescribed by law, should not be counted in future. He could see no necessity for any further action on the subject this time.

Mr. Toombs said, when the Senate was called on to meet the House, for the purpose of having the electoral votes counted, it became an important question which were votes and which were not. Who was to decide that question? Suppose a certificate was received that ten votes had been cast in Nicaragua, and the presiding officers and the Tellers had said that these should go in and be counted, was there no remedy for that? He protested against the action of the presiding officer because he had counted the votes of Wisconsin, in announcing the result, and assumed to exercise the right of saying that James Buchanan had 174, and John C. Fremont 114 votes. It belonged to the Senate and the House to decide which votes should be counted.

Mr. Butler thought it was a dangerous power to intrust any one to decide what votes should or should not be counted.

Mr. Douglas said that everything had been done which ought to be done to render the action on the subject complete. The vote of Wisconsin ought not to be entered on the list, for the reason that it was not cast in the electoral college on the day designated by law. The only duty of Congress was to guard against the danger in future.

Mr. Seward congratulated the country that there was no necessity for deciding whether or not the vote of Wisconsin shall be counted. He hoped Wisconsin will be counted. He hoped, however, that some measure will be adopted to provide against future contingencies.

Mr. Collamer could not see any necessity for the proposed Committee of Conference. It was generally admitted that Mr. Buchanan was elected in a constitutional manner, and that was the only question to be determined.

Mr. Hale was decidedly of the opinion that the vote of Wisconsin should be counted. He had always preferred substance to form. The people of that State ought not to be disfranchised because of the inability of the electors to reach the seat of Government at a given day.

Mr. Hunter, at the request of the Senators, withdrew his motion.

Mr. Butler offered a resolution reciting the facts in the case, and concluding with the declaration that Messrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge were elected, but afterwards the Senate accepted a substitute submitted by Mr. Collamer, similar in purport, but omitting a reference to the vote of Wisconsin.

On motion of Mr. Weller the resolution was tabled.

Mr. Weller offered a resolution that a Committee to consist of one member of the Senate and two members of the House, be appointed to inform Messrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge of their election.

Mr. Crittenden moved an amendment, in substance, that the vote of Wisconsin ought not to be included in the list of Electoral votes, and that any member of either House has the privilege to object to the counting of said vote; and that it was competent for the Senate and House alone to decide that question.

Mr. Weller appealed to Mr. Crittenden not to insist on the amendment, as the two subjects had no connection.

Mr. Crittenden thought that that was the only way to get his proposition considered at all.

Pending the question the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BILL.

Mr. Barbour moved the reconsideration of the vote by which the Senate Submarine Telegraph bill was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices.

The motion was entered, probably to be considered to-morrow.

THE KANSAS DELEGATE.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, under the instruction of the Committee on Elections, made a report, concluding with a resolution, that John W. Whitfield is not entitled to a seat in this House as the Delegate from Kansas; and moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed till Saturday next.

Mr. Oliver, of Missouri, moved to lay the resolution on the table, and made a minority report; and asked to have read the memorial of Mr. Whitfield in response to the report of the majority of the Committee.

THE VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

Further proceedings were interrupted by the arrival of the time fixed (12 o'clock) for opening and counting the votes of the electors of the several States for President and Vice-President. The Senators accompanied by their officers entered, the members of the House receiving them standing. The President of the Senate took a seat on the right of the Speaker.

Mr. Bigler, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Jones, of Tennessee, and Howard, on the part of the House, acted as tellers, and occupied the Clerk's desk.

The President announced the object of the joint meeting, it being pursuant to law and in obedience to the concurrent order of the two Houses.

The President first opened the vote of Maine, which was read by the tellers, and taking the various States in rotation.

The certificate from Wisconsin having been read, Mr. Letcher said that he understood the electoral vote of that State was cast on the 4th instead of the 3d of December, as prescribed by law. He did not know what was now the proper course, but desired that the fact might be brought to the attention of the country. The time might come when such a state of things would convulse the Union.

The President of the Senate said Mr. Letcher was not in order while the Tellers were counting the votes.

All the votes having been counted, the Tellers reported the result, with the fact that all the returns were found regular and the Electoral votes cast on the proper day excepting those of Wisconsin. These were cast on the 4th instead of the 3d of December.

The President then announced the state of the vote in detail, and in further execution of the concurrent order of the two Houses announced that James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge were duly elected President and Vice-President for the term prescribed by the Constitution, commencing on the 4th of March next.

Mr. Humphrey Marshall said in this case the President, through the Tellers, announced the vote of Wisconsin, but whether this should be done or not must depend on the determination of this Convention and not on the decision of the presiding officer, whose functions, according to the verbiage of the Constitution, go no further than opening the certificates. The case which has now arisen made no difference as to the result, but the time might come when such a state of things would be fraught with the most important consequences to the country.

The President said, the votes having been counted and the result announced, the functions of the two Houses were discharged.

Mr. Toombs entered his dissent from the decision of the Chair, which would close the mouths of Senators and Representatives with whom the decision rested.

The President quoted the language of the Constitution relative to the counting of votes, and in justification of his decision.

Mr. Butler would regard the reception of the vote of Wisconsin as setting a dangerous precedent. If a State should not, through its electors, vote at the same time as the other States, but reserve its power, with the telegraph running from one end of the Union to the other, it might become the umpire in electing the President and Vice-President. He thought it clear that this vote ought not to be received.

Mr. Bigler under the instruction of his associate tellers, stated that they had not yet signed this certificate, they had merely reported the facts.

Mr. Crittenden said that the President's decision involved the privilege of determining the election of President of the United States, and therefore he protested against the decision.

The President replied that he was not aware that he had assumed or exercised any such power. It was his duty to announce the vote, which he had discharged, and none other.

Mr. Orr moved that the vote of Wisconsin be excluded.

Mr. Cass said that they could take no vote here, nor could they discuss questions. The only point was to adjourn to their respective houses. They were overturning the Government by making this a National Convention.

Mr. Butler concurred in that opinion.

The President said that the duty for which the two houses had assembled being concluded, the Senate should return to their chamber.

Mr. Toombs entered his protest.

Mr. Douglas expressed an opinion that the tellers had no right to add the certificate to the vote of Wisconsin till the two Houses should so decide. He protested against a dissolution of the joint convention till a decision was made. He was willing that the Senate should retire to consider the question in dispute.

Mr. Stanton asked what question was to be determined? The business for which the two Houses met had been consummated.

Mr. Letcher—The business they came to execute.

The President said that no vote could be taken by the two Houses thus assembled; and ruled Mr. Orr's motion out of order.

Mr. Haven submitted that they had not counted the votes. It was his opinion that the vote of Wisconsin ought not to be counted, but it was right that those who thought differently should be heard. The question should be at once determined.

Mr. Hunter (amid cries of "Order!") moved that the President conduct the Senate back to their Chamber.

Mr. Billinghurst called for the reading of the official certificate showing the cause which prevented the electors from reaching the capital of Wisconsin in time.

Voices—"We all know what they are."

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, thought it important to know whether this Convention could adjourn by the decision of the Chair, or by their own act. He wanted them to decide whether they had completed the business for which they assembled.

Mr. Butler—I call that gentleman to order. It is not a debatable question. My State shall not be overridden while I am here.

Mr. Cobb—All questions are debatable, unless prevented by special rule.

Much confusion prevailed throughout these proceedings, half-a-dozen gentlemen striving, at the same time, for the floor.

The President said that he would receive the motion that the Senate should return to their own chamber, and that the Senate was in session now.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia—The question arises whether the vote of Wisconsin shall be counted. Let the Senate retire for deliberation, and the desired result can be effected by an interchange of messages.

Mr. Trumbull thought that the only way was for each House separately to consider what was best to be done.

The President said that the difficulty was, that the count could not be officially known until the Tellers report.

While half a dozen gentlemen were speaking at once, the Senate decided to return to their chamber.

The Speaker resumed the chair, but refused to recognize the gentleman who loudly sought the floor until the Senators had retired.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, called for the regular order of business, and Mr. Seward, of Georgia, wanted to know what had become of the Senate.

A Voice—Send the Sergeant-at-Arms after them.

The Speaker reminded the House that the vote on the resolution declaring Mr. Whitfield not entitled to a seat, had not been completed.

The Clerk commenced reading the affirmative vote, but many objections were made to the continuance of that duty, on the ground that the object of the Joint Convention was not yet accomplished.

The Speaker overruled the question, and further decided that the House was not now in Joint Convention.

Mr. Orr insisted that the Joint Convention had not adjourned.

After a running fire on points of order, and further debate involving the question whether or not the Convention had completed their labors, and whether the Convention was broken up by the withdrawal of the Senate.

Mr. Boyce moved that the Senate be invited to return.

Mr. Florence moved that a Committee be appointed to inform Messrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge of their election.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, offered a resolution setting forth that Congress was satisfied of the election of Messrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge, but that for the reason stated, it is the opinion of the House that when the Senate again return to the House, the vote of Wisconsin ought not be counted, and that the Senate be notified of the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. Letcher suggested that a Committee be sent to the Senate.

Mr. Campbell replied that the Senate went away of their own accord and hence he could not accept the amendment. When they returned he trusted that they would be treated with becoming courtesy.

Further debate was continued, and without taking the question the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Albany, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

Mr. Madden introduced a bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Medical and Botanic College.

The bill allowing Columbia College to hold and convey real estate was passed.

The Assembly amendments to the Brooklyn Water bill were concurred in in Executive Session.

Owing to the absence of Mr. C. P. Smith no action was taken in the matter making public the report of the Committee of Investigation into the charges of corruption connected with Harbor Master offices.

Mr. Petty introduced a new bill reorganizing the Police Department of New-York. The bill was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Brooks introduced a bill exempting the libraries of clergymen, authors and editors from sale on execution.

Mr. Cutler introduced a bill to tax the banking capital of individual bankers.

Resolutions calling for the opinion of the Attorney-General on the constitutionality of the appointments of officers of cities and villages, by the Governor, where the duties are of an official character. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....Albany, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

PETITIONS.

For a reduction of the way-fare freight on the Erie Railroad.

To abolish the office of School Commissioner.

For a Registry law.

Against aid to Kansas until the laws excluding colored persons from the Territory are repealed.

On usual subject.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Authorizing the Mutual Marine Insurance Company to increase their cash capital. This was reported complete.

To create a Board of Visitors, as a charitable institution, to be supported in whole or part by the State.

To set off a district on the East River from pier No. 2 to pier No. 10, for the use of canal boats during the season of canal navigation.

To authorize the Staten Island Railroad Co. to build and run ferry boats. This bill is accompanied by a report strongly recommending its passage as a law demanded by the public interests.

To authorize the incorporation of companies for canals of the State.

To confirm the location of County buildings in the County of Schuyler.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Foot, to close the affairs of incorporated banks whose charters have expired.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the Marine Mutual Insurance Companies to increase their cash capital, and defining the rights and liabilities of cash stockholders.

VETO OF THE SUPPLY BILL.

Mr. Seaman, private Secretary of the Governor, here appeared on the floor and presented the message of the Governor, returning the Supply Bill of 1856 without his signature, and stating his objections thereto.

He objects to the amounts appropriated to the Committees by the Legislature for services performed in the capacity of members as unconstitutional. The points are argued with clearness, distinctness and much force. He expressed his serious regret that so many interests should suffer and that charitable institutions and just debts should be delayed thereby.

Mr. Sherman moved that the message be made the special order for Friday next.

Mr. Hoskinson(?) hoped the motion would not prevail. He thought that no reason for making the special order, and took occasion to congratulate the House on the firmness and high-minded integrity of the Executive, who had thus returned with his veto this bill of abominations.

The question then being, shall the bill pass over the veto of the Governor, the same was lost by Ayes, 17, Nays, 65.

The bill was declared lost, and a resolution adopted requiring the Commissioners of Record to make a full return of all money transactions.

The State Agricultural Society.

Albany, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

The State Agricultural Society met in the Assembly Chamber at 12½ o'clock to-day, with Hon. Mr. Faxton, President, in the Chair.

Mr. B. P. Johnson read the reports of the Treasurer and Executive Committee.

The Treasurer's report shows the receipts for the year $17,997 99, and the expenditures $16,868 08. The expenditures to be reimbursed are sufficient to leave a balance in the Treasury of $1,149 79.

The report of the Executive Committee enlarges on the progress of the Society, and sets forth the benefits which have accrued to agricultural interests through its extension.

The attendance was large. Buffalo was represented by a considerable number. An effort will be made to secure the holding of the next State Fair in that city.

Mr. Clark called up the resolution to amend the Constitution by designating one, two or three places at which the annual fair shall be permanently located.

The Committee reported in favor of Buffalo as the place of holding the next fair. They reported the following officers:

President—Alonzo Upham(?).

Vice-Presidents—First District—Jonathan Thorne. Second District—W. T. McCown. Third District—Dr. Herman Wendell(?). Fourth District—John M. Stevenson. Fifth District—Dr. E. E. Bowne(?). Sixth District—Francis M. Rotch. Seventh District—Willard Hodges. Eighth District—Lewis F. Allen.

Corresponding Secretary—B. P. Johnson.

Recording Secretary—Erastus Corning, Jr.

Treasurer—B. P. Kirkland.

Executive Committee—George W. Tifft, E. G. Dibble, C. S. Wainwright, Solon Hungerford, Charles Morrell.

An attempt was made to substitute Syracuse for Buffalo, but it failed, and the report was adopted unanimously.

Dr. Fitch delivered an interesting address before the Society, in the Assembly Chamber, this evening. The address was mainly directed to the destructiveness of insects. He stated that there was more destruction to plants of all kinds from insects in this country than in any other place on the globe, and that they were largely on the increase.

He gave an account of over one hundred species of insects recently discovered. At the close of the address the thanks of the Society were voted to him.

Other matters of general interest to agriculturists were then debated until the adjournment.

The Missouri Legislature.

St. Louis, Mo., Wednesday, Feb. 11.

In the House the day before yesterday, a Constitutional amendment was passed restricting the State debt to $30,000. The Bank Committee agreed to report in favor of eight Banks with three branches, each with an aggregate of $12,000,000, to be chartered this session of the Legislature. The Banks are not to be allowed to issue notes of a less denomination than fives.

News by the Southern Mail.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday and Thursday have been received.

The freshet has done great damage to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. One dam has been carried away and another was seriously injured. It is supposed that it will take a year and large expenditure before navigation can be resumed.

Mr. Brooks' remains were received at Richmond by a large concourse of citizens, and were deposited in the capitol for the night.

Seven Men Killed by a Steam-Boiler Explosion.

Buffalo, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

This afternoon the boiler connected with the machinery for driving the pumps on F. D. Barrow's(?) section of the Canal Enlargement, near the Black Rock Dam, exploded, demolishing the building in which it was inclosed, and instantly killing John [illegible], the engineer, John Ryan, fireman, and five laborers who were at work on the Canal near by. Several others were also seriously injured.

Great Fire at Newark, N. J.

Newark, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 11.

Messrs. Quimby & Co.'s extensive coach factory, in Broad-street, near the First Presbyterian Church, took fire about 8 o'clock this evening, and is now in ruins. Very little of the stock is saved. The front building, containing the office, &c., is not yet touched. The fire is now spreading among some frame buildings towards Fair-street, and it is impossible to state what the losses may be, or where the flames will stop.

The Expected European Steamers.

Halifax, Wednesday, Feb. 11—P. M.

The steamship Niagara, now in her twelfth day out, has not yet been signalled. The weather is clear and intensely cold, with a strong wind from the northeast.

Portland, Wednesday, Feb. 11—10 P. M.

The steamship Anglo Saxon has not yet been heard of. She is in her fifteenth day out.

Departure of the Arabia.

Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

The Royal Mail steamship Arabia sailed at noon to-day, with 47 passengers for Liverpool, and 29 for Halifax. She takes out nearly $600,000 in gold bars.

The Nashville at Charleston.

Charleston, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

The U. S. mail steamship Nashville arrived at her wharf from New-York at five o'clock on Tuesday morning.

The Sunday Papers—Note from the Sunday Times.

Office Sunday Times, New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Dear Sir: In an editorial article in the Daily Times of this morning upon the subject of Mr. Strakosch and the Press, it is stated that—

"The Sunday papers have been perfectly ferocious in their abuse of the Opera, and have not hesitated to acknowledge that the withdrawal of its advertising patronage is the ground and motive of their censure."

To this statement is appended the following comment:

"It shows conclusively, that their praise or censure is a matter of traffic,—that advertising secures their applause and its refusal their abuse. It is in fact a palpable confession of the most flagrant venality in their management, and must destroy all public confidence in their musical and dramatic criticism. Journals acting thus openly and shamelessly in violation of the first principles of equity and common fairness, have no right to be regarded as 'the City Press.' They reflect no credit on the profession, but damage and degrade it in the estimation of the public."

Now, Sir, as the Sunday Times is certainly one of "the Sunday papers" in this City; as it has never alluded unkindly to Mr. Strakosch or his management of the Italian Opera, and never alluded to either, in any shape, except in the four articles inclosed, (Jan. 11, 18 and 25, and Feb. 1,) you will perceive that you have (of course unwittingly) done us a very serious injustice. As you would scarcely think it equitable to hold the Daily Times responsible for the course of the entire daily Press, you may readily imagine the unpleasantness with which we view language calculated to make us suffer in the public estimation for the errors of our Sunday contemporaries.

Yours truly, NOAH, DEANS & HOWARD.

The Sunday Times is entitled to an exculpation in this matter from our censure, which was perhaps somewhat too indiscriminate. We intended to speak only of the general tone of the Sunday Press and not to say that every Sunday paper was guilty in the manner and to the extent specified.

Another Murder.—Toledo appears to be renewing her ancient reputation. The other day a man was killed by a single stroke of a club; and on Saturday last, another man fell by a single stroke of a knife. In this last case, rum, which is at the bottom of nearly all of our frays, assaults and murders, was doubtless the immediate cause of the difficulty. John Brosse(?), a German, keeps a boarding-house on State-street, and, on Saturday evening, George Shamberger(?), who married his wife's sister, called in there, and, being intoxicated and noisy, was desired by Mr. Brosse to leave. He refused to go, and assaulted Mrs. Brosse, striking her in the face. Her husband undertook to eject Shamberger, and thrust him into the yard. Shamberger, drawing a knife, plunged the blade into the breast of his brother-in-law so effectually that he staggered backward a step or two, and fell to rise no more.

Among the incidents of the late fire in Maverick-square, East Boston, the following is worthy of record: When the fire was discovered, an officer on board the Cunard steamer America offered the services of the sixty men employed in the boat to aid in stopping the conflagration.

THE BOND-STREET MURDER.

Twelfth Day of the Coroner's Investigation.

The Trunk Mystery Explained and Some Other Points Made Clear.

MR. FARRELL'S RELIABILITY INQUIRED INTO.

SMALL HEADWAY MADE.

Wednesday, Feb. 11.

The Coroner's Investigation was resumed at 11½ o'clock.

Young [illegible], at 4 o'clock [illegible] made his appearance at the [illegible] house, in search of a lodging. He was kept [illegible] during the day, in the witness-room [illegible] Bond-street.

[illegible] and Mrs. Cunningham were [illegible] the Tombs.

The Coroner was dilatory in making his appearance, and came in finally with a lad bearing the [illegible] of the Telegraph office.

THE MYSTERY OF THE GREEN TRUNK.

The Coroner—Gentlemen of the Jury, in reply to the second telegraph sent to Philadelphia, regarding the trunk, I have received just now the following:

"The trunk in my possession belongs to Mr. Pechin, and was left with me on the 29th or 30th of January last. It is a green trunk, marked on the bottom 'G. G. P., Buffalo, N. Y.,' with a card 'G. G. Pechin, New-York City.' Mr. Pechin is well known with us. JAMES M. BERRY."

EVIDENCE OF GEORGE DOUGLASS.

George Douglass sworn and examined by Judge Capron.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Mr. Eckel, whose name has been often mentioned in this investigation? A.—I am, Sir.

Q.—Are you a friend and acquaintance of his? A.—I have always considered him a very good friend of mine.

Q.—How long have you sustained that relation to him? A.—From three to four years, since I first became acquainted with him.

Q.—Has he had his washing done by you at your house? A.—He has.

Q.—For how long a time? A.—Along in the summer some time; I cannot recollect exactly, but it was somewhere about probably the middle of the summer.

Q.—When it commenced? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you do the last washing for him? A.—The last washing I did was finished since the disturbance; it was after this investigation commenced.

Q.—What were the articles delivered for him then? A.—There were two or three shirts, [illegible] it was Mr. Snodgrass' [illegible] to me.

Q.—How long after this event have these [illegible] A.—Well I think it was about the middle of the week; it might have been on Tuesday.

Q.—How long prior to that event were the last clothes left at your house? A.—You have reference to those sent from the Station-house?

Q.—Yes, Sir, prior to that event? A.—I sent for them myself; I sent to the house, my boy [illegible] Tuesday; I am in the habit of sending every [illegible] and so on through the week.

Q.—The previous Tuesday to the Friday? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—About that time, or any time within one or three weeks, one way or the other, from the time of the event, were any clothes sent in a trunk to your house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Belonging to him, I mean? A.—No, Sir, nor to any one else; they don't come to me in trunks.

Q.—I merely wanted to ascertain whether any had been received. A.—No, Sir, not any.

Coroner—Were there any trunks sent there without clothes to be washed that you know anything about, given in your care? A.—No, Sir, there could not have been, for I should certainly have seen it if it had been.

[illegible]

A.—Yes, Sir; I was quite intimate.

Juror—How frequently did you use to go with him? A.—As often as two or three evenings in a week we would take a walk together.

Juror—Did he never say anything to you, relative to this matter? A.—No, nothing at all; only I frequently asked him how he liked his boarding-place, and he said he liked it very well; it was a very nice place; I called here once, with one or two gentlemen, and they both remarked that he had a nice place.

Juror—In all his conversation with you, [illegible] talk about the ladies? A.—No, Sir; I [illegible] him a very great lady's man. [illegible]

Juror—Did you know anything about his intimacy with other ladies? A.—I have known a little something about that, but not to any great extent.

Juror—Is there a young lady by the name of [illegible] didn't you know he was quite intimate with her? A.—Well, he has not been intimate with her for a time; I was pretty well aware for a time that he was intimate with her, but for the last year I don't think he has been.

Juror—You don't know why he was not, then? A.—Not particularly.

Another Juror—Do you remember how long Eckel has lived in this house? Well, I have been trying to bring it to memory, and I should think it was somewhere near three months.

Juror—What would make it about the time when he came—do you recollect? Can't you examine your books when the gentleman came to bring his washing? A.—I think I could if I should refer to the fore part of my books, but I hadn't thought of looking over them; it is very handy and I could [illegible] in two minutes if I had them.

Juror—When did you send the last time? A.—It was either Monday or Tuesday previous to the murder being found here.

Juror—When did you return those clothes? A.—Saturday night—at least part of them; I was very much drove through the week and did not get my work out, and couldn't return all; so I returned enough for the man to make a change, and a part of them is in my possession yet.

Juror—When did you see Eckel for the last time? A.—I saw him yesterday evening.

Juror—Previous to that? A.—[illegible]

Juror—Some time this week? A.—Yes, Sir.

Juror—I speak of previous to the murder? A.—O, on Thursday or Friday morning, it strikes me, he was in my place—on Friday forenoon.

Juror—At what time do you generally go to your business in the morning? A.—I am there all the time; I sleep in my place and don't go out till about 9 o'clock for my breakfast.

Juror—He called there the last Saturday morning? A.—No, Sir; I know he did not, but I am almost positive he called there on Friday morning sometime about 11 o'clock; he was in the habit of calling often.

Another Juror—Are his shirts numbered? A.—His shirts are not numbered; my practice is to number almost every customer's; his pieces are all marked "J. J." and our custom is to mark them.

Juror—You don't know whether his shirts are a complete set? A.—I think they are not.

Coroner—Were you and Eckel in the habit of carrying on correspondence with ladies through the Madison-square Post-Office? A.—Well, I have had a small correspondence there I think, but very little.

Coroner—You understood from each other what those affairs were about—can you point out any particular correspondence regarding this house or its inmates? A.—Not any; I never knew there was any correspondence with regard to them.

Coroner—Do you mean to say you carried no letters to the Post-Office directed for this house? A.—I might have mailed a letter that he might have handed to me for some country town—something of that kind, but no correspondence of that kind; frequently when we have been together he would ask me if I was going to the Post-Office, and he would give me some letters to mail, and I have mailed them; but what they were I cannot say.

Coroner—Did you consult together about these females? A.—We might have laughed and talked about females frequently.

Coroner—Did he say anything to you about Mrs. Cunningham? A.—No, Sir, never; I never heard him talk about her frequently—about how he liked the family. [illegible]

Coroner—In any conversation he had with you did [illegible]

...wife of Dr. Burdell, in relation to himself? A.—[illegible] in the way of conversation—something like that.

Q.—Did he ever tell you there were any quarrels in the family? A.—Well, it strikes me that he has said something about there being some unpleasantness between her and him.

Q.—Did he ever give you the reason why? A.—No, Sir, I don't think he did.

Coroner—You knew there were quarrels? A.—He knew they were quarreling.

Coroner—Did he tell you any expressions of threats that Mrs. Cunningham made towards Dr. Burdell? A.—No, Sir, not the first.

A Juror—You just told the Jury that you returned him on that Saturday sufficient shirts to make a change? A.—Yes, Sir.

Juror—Do you recollect if among the shirts brought to you on the following Tuesday was the one returned to him on the Saturday previous? A.—Yes, Sir, because I was not particular on that occasion, nor had I any things either dirty or clean from the [illegible]; his things only came once a week.

Another Juror—Can you tell his shirts? A.—No, Sir, I can't tell [illegible]

Juror—Do you recollect the time? A.—It was about 11 o'clock.

[illegible] later? A.—No, Sir; I think not.

Coroner—Do you pay any attention at all to the [illegible] to be washed? A.—[illegible]

Coroner—Did you ever? [illegible]

[illegible] Saturday evening.

[illegible] shirts returned on Saturday [illegible] the reason I know this is because I [illegible] a piece of that package is there still.

Juror—Are we to understand from you that you have been acquainted with Eckel about four years? A.—Three or four.

Juror—You are in the habit of talking about ladies [illegible] would likely talk about ladies as anything else.

Juror—Did [illegible] about ladies in this house he said nothing to you? A.—He has said nothing except [illegible] the family; in talking about ladies it would be about some one that we did not know.

Juror—Did he frequently talk to you about Mrs. Prosser? A.—No, Sir.

Juror—Have you been there with him? A.—I have been there with him.

Juror—Can you tell us why he talked of leaving Mrs. Prosser's? A.—Because she was too expensive for him.

[illegible]

Coroner—I ask you one question to you and we will be done. You solemnly swear that you have not, in your own house, neither do you know, that a trunk or clothes or anything else belonging to Mr. Eckel, is in any other place? A.—I solemnly swear that I do not know of a single trunk that belongs to him anywhere.

A Juror—Or clothes? A.—Or clothes.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS.

Coroner—I wish it to be understood here that during the remaining time that we have the present matter under investigation, I shall not receive anonymous letters. If any person in the community feels deeply interested in this affair, they ought certainly not to keep back their names. I shall not therefore receive an anonymous letter after this day.

At this stage of the proceedings the Coroner announced that there were several witnesses down stairs not of any very great importance, and that he had sent subpoenas to very particular witnesses, but they not being here he would consider it most prudent to take up the medical testimony.

The medical witnesses, however, were not forthcoming, and an intermission of some length took place.

EVIDENCE OF JAMES SCOTT.

James Scott was next sworn and examined by Judge Capron.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—No. 15 Marion-street.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Farrell, that was sworn here as a witness last night? A.—I know a John Farrell, I suppose he is the gentleman.

Q.—A shoemaker? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—We want, inasmuch as he gave some important testimony here, to know what weight should be placed upon it. We want to know how long you have known him? A.—You want me to tell you.

Q.—Yes. A.—About four years; three or four.

Q.—What is his character as a man of truth? A.—I never heard anything about his character more than to be an honest man.

Q.—What are his habits as to intemperance? Is he a temperate man? A.—A temperate man? Yes, Sir; I never saw him under the influence of liquor.

Coroner—Did you ever know him to drink intemperately, stagger about, or anything of the kind? A.—I did see him under the influence of liquor.

Coroner—How often? A.—It might be twice or three times in four years.

Q.—What is his general habit, sober or otherwise? A.—Sober; a sober man.

Q.—We want to understand the thing just as you understand it. A.—Yes, Sir, as far as I know.

Q.—One question more. Did he at any time say to you anything about knowing about this affair—anything connected with it? A.—No, Sir, never told anything except on last Sunday night; he was in my house, and was telling a gentleman by the name of O'Reilly and me about this. I did not pay any attention to the man, only just merely laughed it off; next day he told it to a gentleman by the name of Hamilton, and Hamilton made it known to some other parties.

RECESS.

Coroner—Gentlemen of the Jury: The witnesses I expected have not come in; I suppose they will be here about three o'clock; I wish now to take a recess till half-past two o'clock.

The inquest was accordingly adjourned till half-past two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

The Jury reassembled at 3 o'clock, when Coroner Connery said:

Gentlemen, four physicians were appointed for the examination of the blood—the character of the blood found not only on the walls and throughout the house, but on the clothing, sheets, and everything else. Three of them have appeared before me, up stairs. They had a document, furnishing all the information, but I considered it would be informal unless they had the signatures of the four whom I appointed to perform that duty. They then say that they will appear here to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, to give you the results of their inquiry. Dr. Woodward and Dr. Knight—Dr. Knight, who made the post mortem, and Dr. Woodward, who was appointed to examine particularly the depth interiorly, and extent of the incisions exteriorly, giving him a dagger to compare with those wounds—are now here, to give their testimony.

The shirt worn by the Doctor when he was killed was brought down by an officer, and as the garment, blood-stained and rent, was opened to view, a sensation of horror crept over those in the room.

DR. WOODWARD'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. George F. Woodward was called and examined by Mr. Capron.

Q.—Are you one of the surgeons appointed to examine the body of Dr. Burdell? A.—I am, Sir.

Q.—Did you perform that service? A.—I did, Sir, with the assistance of Dr. Knight, Dr. Uhl and Dr. Wood.

Q.—Did those gentlemen make any written report or statement of the results of their examination? A.—They did, Sir.

Q.—Is that here? A.—It is, Sir, (presenting a written statement which has already been published at length.)

Coroner—To make that proof it is necessary to read it to the Jury, as they are not supposed to have read it. I would state the result of the investigation has never gone to the press, or anywhere else from this place where I sit. But some one or other of the members of the press got information of the facts, and we then will only have to say that we want the Doctor here to substantiate what has gone into the public prints.

Witness—That statement is merely as to the measurement of the wounds; it arrives at no conclusion whatever.

Mr. Capron—You may, in your own words, and in your own way, state your medical or scientific conclusions from the character and conditions of those wounds, in relation to the death of Dr. Burdell. A.—I don't know to what particular you mean; I would rather you would ask me questions.

Q.—I did not know but that, having examined the whole subject, you could, in your own language, tell it more intelligibly than we could give it to you; where were those wounds mostly; describe them; on what part of the body were they, generally, or all of them? please to describe. A.—There was one wound on the right shoulder; the best way would be, perhaps, to read that paper.

The Coroner—I think so; he then read to the Jury the physicians' statement of their examination of the body of Dr. Burdell, as follows:

EXAMINATION OF THE BODY OF HARVEY BURDELL, HELD FEB. 2, 1857, AT THE HOUSE NO. 31 BOND-STREET.

The first wound which presents itself is one inch from the left nipple, on a line and internal to it, and is one and one-eighth inch in length. The second wound is two and a half inches downward and inward from the wound first described, and measures seven-eighths of an inch in length. The third wound is one and three-eighths of an inch directly below the wound last described, and measures seven-eighths of an inch [illegible] directly downward, and measures one inch in length. The fourth wound is three and an eighth of an inch in length. The next two wounds present themselves in the left axilla. The first one is two and seven-eighths of an inch from the left nipple, and is five-eighths of an inch in length. The other wound in the axilla is two and a quarter inches further back from the last, and is half an inch in length.

Another wound on the left side, directly above the crest of the ilium, is three and a half inches [illegible] from the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium, [illegible] quarter inch in length.

On the [illegible] a wound one inch wide, [illegible] quarters of an inch above the angle of the jaw, [illegible] the lobe of the left ear, [illegible] in length, and sufficiently deep to completely divide the external and partially the internal carotid arteries, about one inch above the bifurcation. On the face a wound presents itself directly over the malar bone, running obliquely [illegible] inwards and downwards, and measuring one and a half inch in length.

On the neck, posteriorly and laterally, on the left side, five inches from the mastoid process, directly downward and backward, is a wound five-eighths of an inch wide.

On the right wrist is a semi-circular wound, dividing simply the integument, and one and a half inch in length.

On the left hand is an abrasion about one and a half inch long on the dorsum of the hand.

On the left forearm, on the anterior portion, two and a half inches from the bend of the elbow, a wound presents itself, three-quarters of an inch in length. Then turning the arm over on the posterior surface, a wound [illegible] two and three-quarter inches from the olecranon process, and one inch in width. A communication exists between these two wounds last named.

On the left arm, on the external surface, two and a half inches proximal from the point of the olecranon process, is a wound three-quarters of an inch in length.

JAMES R. WOOD, M. D.,
GEORGE F. WOODWARD, M. D.,
DAVID UHL, M. D.,
WILLIAM KNIGHT, M. D.

The first wound above named penetrated the heart at the right ventricle, midway between the apex and [illegible] of the ventricle. The fourth wound above named [illegible] penetrated the muscular tissue of the left ventricle, about an inch above the apex and by the side of the [illegible] ventricle. The cartilage of the fourth rib, opposite the first wound above named, was divided. The first rib opposite the wound on the right shoulder, was fractured, and the pleural cavity opened by the same wound.

The cut on the left lappel of the vest five inches from the point of the lappel, is one and eighth inch long. The next cut, just below the upper button hole, on the same side, is five-eighths of an inch long. The next cut below and without the second button hole, on the same side, is seven-eighths of an inch long. The next cut, one inch above the left breast pocket, is one inch. Just above the fob pocket, on the same side, is a cut seven-eighths of an inch long. At the junction of the cloth and back, three-fourths of an inch below the arm-hole, is a cut one-half inch long. The cuts above described correspond in position with the wounds on the left breast and axilla. The cut in the back of the vest corresponds with the wound in the back of the neck.

In the coat, on the left sleeve, seven inches from the wrist, on the outer side, is a cut one inch long. On the opposite side of the sleeve is a cut one-half inch long. On the sleeve, fifteen inches from the end of the wrist on the outer sleeve, is a cut three-fourths of an inch long.

On the left side of the breast of the coat, are two cuts corresponding to the cuts in the vest.

On the right shoulder of the coat is a cut one and a half inch from the seam of the sleeve, and one and a half inch long. On the back of the coat, two and a half inches from the lower edge of the collar, is a cut one and a quarter inch long. All the cuts in the coat correspond to the wounds in the body in position.

A cut in the pants and drawers corresponds to the wounds over the ilium.

The Coroner—Gentlemen, at eleven o'clock to-morrow, the gentlemen appointed to inquire into the analyzation of the blood will be present.

Mr. Capron, (to witness)—From your examination of these wounds, by what instrument, in your opinion, were they inflicted? What was the character of the instrument? A.—I cannot say exactly of what character; some of them were evidently inflicted by a sharp instrument, and others might have been made by a dull instrument.

Q.—From an examination of the wounds themselves and of the holes in the shirt he had on, what would you say about all the wounds being made with one instrument? A.—They might have been.

Q.—You think that all of them might have been? A.—Yes.

Q.—I would ask you how the wounds in the body correspond with the holes in the shirt, as to their figure? A.—They correspond pretty nearly exact in length.

Q.—You observe that some of them are straight and some angular? A.—Yes, Sir; but they would not leave the same mark.

Q.—When a body becomes cold the wound would be larger than the corresponding aperture in the shirt? A.—No, it might be smaller; the exact wound in the living body would be a little smaller, but after death some time they might correspond with the holes made in the shirt.

Q.—Can you explain how the difference of the aperture made in the shirt could have been produced by the same instrument? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I would like to have you explain how that difference occurred between the angular apertures and those that are straight? A.—That difference may be because the instrument may have been angular on one side, and where a large wound was made the angle might not have shown so much as in the small one.

Coroner—Would not the drawing out of a knife cause a longer incision to be made at the exterior surface of the wound, in the direction of the hand, upward or downward, in drawing it out, than the instrument would indicate? A.—Yes, Sir; a small knife might make a large wound.

Mr. Capron—I do not distinctly see how the difference in the apertures in the shirt here could be produced by the same instrument. I can understand it as to the body, but the shirt does not change. A.—I did not say that they may not have been made by two instruments.

Q.—No; you merely state they might be made by one? A.—Yes; I state that those wounds might be made by one instrument.

Coroner—But you think it possible they might have been made by two instruments? A.—They might have been made by two instruments.

A Juror—Do you believe there were two instruments used, or one?—that is what I want to get at. A.—I can only answer as I did before.

Q.—That is, that there is the same ground for both, and it is only an inference. How deep did the deepest of these incisions penetrate? A.—I cannot tell you; that was not a part of my examination; Dr. Knight measured the depth of the wounds.

Coroner—You say that some of the wounds decidedly were made by a sharp instrument, and other of the wounds may have been made by a blunt instrument? A.—Yes—may have been made.

Mr. Capron—Can you tell, by the appearance of the wounds, whether they were made by a sharp or a dull instrument? A.—No, Sir—not certainly.

Q.—Would the incisions in the garments furnish any better criterion, to determine that fact, than the wounds in the body? A.—They might, Sir.

Q.—Did you examine this garment, [the shirt,] with a view to that point? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is the result of your examination of the shirt—taking all the wounds—whether they were made with a sharp instrument, or not? A.—They apparently are all clean cuts.

Q.—By that, you mean that they were done by a sharp instrument? A.—Yes, apparently; as I said before, they might have been made by one instrument.

Q.—What was the character of the wound in the neck; was it a cut as with a knife, or a stab as with a dirk? A.—It was a stab, dividing the two carotids—a wound about 3½ inches in depth; I measured that; it was on the left side; the wound on the left cheek might have been a glance wound.

Q.—Was it made at the same time with the one on the neck, to your judgment, or at another time? A.—It is not probable that it was made at the same time; it might have been an effort to strike, and the knife glanced, and then by another blow they succeeded in making the wound in the neck.

Coroner—You state that that instrument was probably triangular? A.—No, Sir; I said that it might have been raised on one side, or on both.

Q.—Would those wounds have appeared sharp on the edge in either case? A.—If the instrument was sharp on both edges it would leave a clean cut.

Q.—Would there not have been a little raising of the skin left, even though the instrument was sharp on both sides? A.—It might at first, but at the time I saw the body the cut would have been clean.

Q.—The wound, you say, on the cheek was a gash? A.—It was a cut made by a glance wound; the wound separating the two carotids was a stab—a decided stab three and a half inches deep.

Q.—You know there is a vast difference between a stab and a cut? A.—This went into the neck, inward and downward, anteriorly on the left side.

Mr. Capron—Is there any means, Doctor, by which you can determine whether those wounds in the side were inflicted upon the deceased while he was in a standing position, or were not inflicted until he was down? A.—No, Sir, we cannot say with any certainty.

Q.—You cannot determine that to a certainty? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, the character of the wound in the neck, is there any opinion at which you can arrive as to that? A.—I can arrive at the conclusion that at the time the wound was given in the neck, he was at the door, and the blood spouted on the wall; my idea is that the Doctor got home about the usual time, threw off his shawl and over-shoes, and sat down in the chair by his Secretary, and in a few minutes some one came in, surprised him, and gave him that cut on the left shoulder while yet sitting; that could be done in an instant; that he then jumped up, and his first impulse would be to go to the door, and while there, with his hand on the knob, they gave him this stab in the neck, from which the blood spouted up on the closet door; that when he threw up his arms, he received one wound right under the arm; he then from loss of blood apparently sank down, and while down those wounds in the heart and breast were inflicted, and also the two wounds in the abdomen; these evidently were the last wounds.

Q.—Which were the last? A.—Those I think in the chest and abdomen; I think that the most natural supposition.

Q.—Those on the shoulder first? A.—Yes, when sitting down, they came up behind him and struck on the shoulder; being a tall man, if standing, they would not reach up to make a blow like that; they gave those by surprise.

Q.—Would those prevent him from crying out or making a noise? A.—Not immediately; after receiving those wounds on the neck he might still cry out, because they would not be fatal immediately.

Q.—Then you think that after those wounds were given in the shoulder he could get to the door? A.—[illegible]

Witness (interrupting)—If I recollect right, there was blood on the centre-table, and there are blood-stained finger marks on the door.

Q.—What I am arriving at was, that he was then in a condition to give the alarm if he pleased? A.—He might still make a noise or outcry.

Q.—What I asked was that the effect of the stabs, as you examined them, were such as not to prevent his crying out? A.—They would not incapacitate him from crying out.

Q.—Would this stab in the neck have caused him to fall instantly, or heavily, or might he have stood some time? A.—He might have stood some time; it would take but a few seconds to make it a fatal wound.

Coroner—There is nothing surprising, after all, that there should not have been a larger quantity of blood on the floor, from the nature of the wounds, knowing, as you do, that a stab entering the left or right ventricle, a great portion of his blood went into the cavity of the pleura, as he lay on the floor? A.—That might have been the case; but there was a great loss of blood, for his clothes were saturated; but the person who committed the act himself might not have been covered with blood.

Coroner—I want the Jury to understand in this—that you have given it as your opinion that a great portion of the wounds were given before the wound in the carotid.

Witness—No; the two first wounds in the back were given previous to the carotid.

Q.—Well, even though the carotid spouted out blood, you are aware, Doctor, that the other wounds you have described would furnish so great a circulation of blood to the upper extremity of the head, and that that great quantity of blood would not have come from the wounds in the carotid that otherwise would have been if no other wound was made previously? A.—No, Sir; if the wound in the heart was given first, in all probability there would not have been a jet of blood from the carotid; not to that extent.

Mr. Capron—Were either of those wounds of such a character, and in such a place as that it alone would have killed him instantly? A.—Yes, Sir; the wound in the heart would.

Q.—The wound in the heart would have killed him instantly, if it had been the first wound? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—If that had been the wound that was first inflicted, would the circumstances have existed that now exist, as to the manner in which that deed was done? A.—No, my opinion is that they would not, Sir.

Mr. Capron—I do not see how they could, very well.

Mr. Schoenig (Juror)—I cannot understand the position in which Dr. Burdell was? A.—His face towards the entry door.

Coroner—You described the position of the Doctor at the time he received the wound in the neck as probably with his right hand on the handle of the door. From the nature of the cut would it not have been more likely that a left-handed person gave that cut, than any one else? A.—As for that I do not think you could say for any certainty. It might as well have been made with the right hand.

Q.—The only reason I ask this question is, that the man being so near the wall and door, I do not think there would have been that open scope for the right hand; I think the blow would come better from the left hand than the right hand. A.—It might; but it could be given by the right hand in this manner (taking hold of a nervous young reporter, in spectacles, who slowly dodged the descending blow, spoiling the illustration.)

Mr. Schoenig—How many of the wounds, in your opinion, would prove fatal, given to Dr. Burdell? A.—The one in the shoulder might, eventually; the wound in the heart would; the three wounds below it; the wound in the abomen, and the wound in the thorax.

Q.—Was there any appearance of his having been choked? A.—I did not perceive any marks of strangulation when I saw the body.

Coroner—If, when the Coroner came, he observed an appearance of ecchymosis, and the tongue was protruded, would not that be caused by strangulation? A.—It might, Sir, to more or less extent.

Mr. Capron—What number of the stabs were upward stabs? A.—I can only speak with accuracy of the two in the heart; those were upward and oblique wounds.

Q.—Is there anything about the appearance of the wound in the neck by which you could state with probable certainty whether that was a downward or an upward stroke? A.—As I have stated before, on probing the wound, I am given to believe it was downward anteriorly, and inward.

Q.—If made by a person in front, would it appear that it might be made with a downward stroke? A.—I think it might. [Illustrating.]

Coroner—From long acquaintance, Doctor, with wounds given to persons stabbed in our streets; from the generality of those wounds, in comparison with the wounds on the body of Dr. Burdell, is there anything strikingly remarkable, in your mind, to show that they were given by a man who knew more or less of the human frame? A.—I would say they might be more matter of accident; they are singularly accurate—that is all that can be said.

Q.—Are they not singularly accurate? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do I understand you to be of opinion, in your examination of the body and those wounds, that there is nothing indicating that he was held and choked at the time of this conflict? A.—There was nothing indicating it at the time I came here; he might have been held in such a manner about the neck as not to leave any particular mark; a hand might have been placed round his neck for a moment.

Q.—Say for a minute? A.—There is nothing indicating it that I could see; Dr. Knight can speak more particularly in reference to the first sight of the body.

Q.—Suppose a ligature had been put around his neck, or some strong arm or hand tightly compressed it for some time, would the mark remain, and continue long after his death? A.—I think if a ligature had been put around his neck before his death, there would have been marks.

Q.—If the neck had been compressed with the hand or fingers? A.—I cannot say with certainty whether they would leave any marks; it would depend on the amount of pressure.

Q.—Well, if the pressure was enough to prevent any hallooing or giving of an alarm? A.—It is impossible to say whether that would leave any mark.

Coroner—But under all the circumstances presented to you—taking the whole body of the wounds—in view of the time and everything else, there would have been sufficient time for a man to have given some alarm or other? A.—I should think he might, Sir.

Mr. Capron—In how short a time in your judgment could that whole thing be done, as it appears to you, by a strong man or an ordinary man? A.—I think it all a matter of theory, Sir.

Q.—I did not know but that you might, on scientific ground, give an opinion? A.—No, Sir, it would be impossible to say how long that might; it depends on circumstances.

Q.—What would have been the effect in reference to instant death, or death almost instantly from the wound on the neck, if that had been the only one? A.—If that had been the only one, it would have proved fatal in a very short space of time.

Q.—How long in your judgment? A.—It is impossible to say how long,—but a short space of time.

Q.—Give us some idea of what you mean by a short space of time. How soon, in your judgment, could a man be rendered lifeless by the wound in the neck, supposing that the only one? A.—He might in fifteen or twenty seconds—perhaps a shorter time; it depends on the individual,—whether he was a stout man, a full-blooded man, or a spare man.

Q.—Was the position of the body changed before you saw it? A.—Yes; I did not see the body until the lapse of two days afterwards.

Q.—The proof is that the body lay straight out, the hands or arms composed against the sides,—the body on its face, extended and straight, as I understand it? A.—I believe that was the case.

Q.—Now, I want to know from you what the position of the body indicates, in reference to its having been put in that position after it was on the floor, or whether it fell in that position?

Witness—Was the back up?

Mr. Capron—Yes, I understand the back was up, his arms composed straight against the sides, the legs extended. I wish to know whether that was a position which the Doctor, in falling, would naturally have assumed? A.—He may have been placed in that position, or he may not. He might have turned himself, although that would be hardly possible, by some convulsive action of the body.

Coroner—The Doctor's head was near the door, and legs stretched into the room. Would he have likely fallen in that position? A.—I think it probable he fell in that position.

Mr. Capron—How long a space of time would it occupy for one man, engaged earnestly in the business, to inflict all those blows on the Doctor? A.—That is a question impossible to answer; it depends a great deal on the individual who inflicted them; you might be able to make those wounds in a shorter space of time than I, or I than you; it depends on the circumstances a great deal.

Coroner—What portion of time, Doctor, would you lay down that a body, stabbed, suppose at eleven o'clock, would be cold, to the best of your knowledge,—taking into consideration the blood that left the body, the temperature of the room, and everything else? A.—It might be eight to twelve hours.

Q.—You are well aware that after the last pulsations of the heart in death, still there is a throbbing going on for some little time afterwards? A.—Yes, Sir, slight, and of very short duration.

Q.—Do you not think, Doctor, from the various wounds in the body, that the deceased made a desperate struggle to save his life? A.—I think he made a struggle—I cannot say how desperate.

Mr. Capron—Doctor, is there any way or any rule by which you can determine with probable certainty, from the examination of a wound, and the description of any of these, that they were perpetrated by a strong or a weak arm? A.—I cannot speak with accuracy on that point, Sir.

Q.—Whether they were done with great violence or with less? A.—Of course we know the character of the wounds would require some force; I cannot say as to the amount of force required.

Q.—Can you, from the fact that a large number of these wounds are close together, form any opinion upon the question whether they were produced or made after the body was down or while it was standing? A.—I have supposed, as my theory, that the wounds in the chest were made after he was down; it is a mere supposition, however.

Q.—Would the fact of there being so many wounds, and of such different depth, in one locality, be indicative of any existing state of things which would be revealed? A.—No, Sir; no conclusion as to whether the body was up or down.

Mr. Capron—I do not think of any other question that I think is important to ask.

The witness signed his deposition and retired.

VERY IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

Mrs. Marietta Parker, sworn and examined by Judge Capron.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Mrs. Cunningham, the occupant of this house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever seen her? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—We were informed that she had had a conversation with you? A.—No, Sir; I don't think I ever saw her, to my recollection.

Q.—We said nothing of it ourselves; we have only sent for you, having heard that she had had a conversation with you, in which she had made some declarations in reference to her domestic affairs? A.—I don't think I ever saw the lady.

Judge Capron—It must have been a mistake, then, in the individual; you never called here.

Coroner—Did you know any member of the family, at all, Madam? A.—No, Sir.

Coroner—Nobody from this house ever called at your place? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Coroner—You never called here? A.—No, Sir.

Judge Capron—No lady calling herself Mrs. Burdell called?

Witness—No, Sir.

Judge Capron—Then it is evident that our information was mistaken. We had information, and not knowing but what the information was important if true, we sent for you, supposing that it was so; therefore we are much obliged to you for your attendance, and have no questions to ask.

The witness was accordingly discharged.

SEARCH OF ECKEL'S EFFECTS.

The Coroner—Gentlemen of the Jury, endeavoring to do all I can in the nature of search, I will now inform you what I am to do. [Reads:]

I, Edward Downs Connery, Coroner for the City of New-York, empower and order Capt. Dilkes, or his officers, to search the premises of the various persons in the employ of John J. Eckel.

New-York, Feb. 11, 1857.

[Witness my hand and seal.]

EDWARD D. CONNERY.

FINALE OF THE MYSTERIOUS TRUNK.

The Coroner—Gentlemen of the Jury: I have received a note from Mr. C. Glenn Peebles, the gentleman alluded to in regard to the trunk now in Philadelphia; I think it right to give it to the public as it comes to me.

New-York, February 11th, 1857.

To the Coroner—Sir: More than five weeks ago I left a trunk at the baggage room of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Office at Philadelphia, with a man with whom I have, temporarily, when passing to and fro, left parcels probably twenty times; and where I have for several years received trunks, baskets, &c. that have been checked through. Immediately over that room are the principal offices, where I am known to all employed. * * * I have a recommendatory letter from Mr. Stevens, the President of that Company, amongst others having a long knowledge of me, requesting that I may receive facilities and attentions in a tour through the country in the promotion of my enterprises in literary pursuits which are directed to my own publications and with the press specifically, and generally here and at remote points. I cannot conceive, under the circumstances, how it is possible that any speculations should arise in regard to my indifference as to the locality of a trunk, except originating in the baseness of a certain conductor to gratify personal spleen, and I feel assured that you are not willing to be made an instrument for contributing to the notoriety of any one prejudicially. You cannot but perceive that as my name has been recklessly and ridiculously thrust into your investigations, the justice of giving this an equal publicity.

Your obedient servant,

C. GLEN PEEBLES.

Mr. Peebles occupied a prominent position during the reading of his letter, and, notwithstanding the fact that it excited considerable laughter, seemed to look on the proceeding as one equally momentous and agreeable.

A Voice—You have not given the name of your projected literary production, have you? [Laughter.]

Another Voice—Why didn't you state the price of it? [Renewed laughter.]

EVIDENCE OF A. DEWITT BALDWIN.

A. Dewitt Baldwin, sworn and examined by Judge Capron.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—No. 16 Bond-street.

Q.—Have you a recollection of any occurrence on the evening of Friday a week ago? A.—No further than on that evening about fifteen or twenty minutes past eleven o'clock, or half-past it may be, I came out of the house No. 16 Bond-street with two or three others, and as I came down the steps one of them remarked that there was somebody burning up some old rags somewhere as the atmosphere seem to be heavy, with burning of woolen or something of that kind; the atmosphere was damp, murky, and the smell was quite distinct, as I perceived it very plainly myself, and it was remarked between us and we passed on.

Q.—Which way—past this house? A.—No, down towards Broadway.

Q.—Oh, No. 16 is above? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You say from eleven to half-past? A.—It was between eleven and half past, because I know one of the gentlemen looked at his watch before we left the room; I believed I looked to see which way the wind was; I looked across naturally to see if I could see any smoke rising in any direction, but I could perceive none.

Q.—Which way was the wind? A.—It was I think East or Southeast, or in that direction.

Coroner—Going toward Broadway? A.—Blowing from the Bowery.

Coroner—But you were going toward Broadway? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How far away did you get before you lost the sense of the fumes of burning woolen? A.—I didn't remark it particularly.

Q.—Could you tell whether they were fumes of woolen, cloth or cotton? A.—More likely woolen.

Q.—Do you know any other fact in connection with this transaction in any way? A.—No, Sir; I came back, I suppose, in about an hour afterwards, but I don't know that I perceived anything then.

It was now five o'clock, and

The Coroner announced that the witnesses that had been sent for had not arrived, and Dr. Knight, who was called to the stand a short time ago, had retired, thinking probably that the lady who was called upon the stand would occupy the rest of the day. Under these circumstances he would adjourn the inquest till to-morrow morning at ten and a half o'clock.

The Murder—Suggestions as to the Guilt of the Inmates of the House.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your remarks upon the proper course to be pursued by a Coroner's Inquest, and the impropriety of beginning the investigation with a theory already formed, must be highly appreciated, I think, by the public generally, as I am sure they will be by all connected with the administration of criminal law.

It seems to have been almost universally taken for granted that the circumstances, (namely, that Mrs. Cunningham was keeper of the house and Eckel a boarder and lodger there—the relations they bore to each other and to the deceased, and the personal character of the woman—afford some presumption of their guilt. But if one will *think* a little before forming a theory, he must admit that these facts *alone*, so far from furnishing any such presumption, *tend* to show that the murderers were not occupants of the house.

Any person having charge of a house in which there has been a murder, would feel himself to be more liable to suspicion than if it had been committed elsewhere; he would know that attention and inquiry would, in the first instance, be directed to himself and other inmates of the house. The weakest mind meditating murder would take notice of this fact almost instinctively; and it would be thought of still more by the cautious and calculating. It could not fail to impress the mind of Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham, owing to the peculiar relation in which she stood to Dr. Burdell, claiming or intending to claim to be his wife, while he did not acknowledge her to be such, but manifested towards her hostility and distrust; and her difficulties and quarrels with him, and her intimacy with Eckel being, as both were fully aware, perfectly well known to the servants and others.

Under such circumstances, if they intended to murder Dr. Burdell, is it not reasonable to suppose that they would attempt to poison him, or to strangle or smother him in his sleep, or to take his life when in his bed and asleep, when it could be done without noise, and in such a manner as to indicate sudden natural death or suicide?

Having choice of their own time, can it be reasonably supposed that they would attack him when he was awake, out of bed and dressed, and before they could suppose that the servants and boarders were asleep, and when they knew one lodger was still to come in, and was liable to come at any moment? If such a course can be accounted for by supposing them possessed of extraordinary foresight and cunning, or upon any other reasonable supposition, can we go further, and suppose that they would take such a course without at the same time rifling the pockets of the victim, breaking a window, throwing upon the sidewalk some instrument of death, or taking very decided measures of some kind to divert suspicion from the occupants of the house?

If these persons are guilty their plot may have been "a good plot, an excellent plot," but it was an extraordinary one indeed—one for which no parallel, and, it is believed, nothing at all similar can be found in the reported cases of British or American criminal trials. They may be guilty. Enough may have already been disclosed to establish their guilt. I have referred only to those general facts upon which the hypothesis of their guilt was formed, and with which the Coroner entered upon the investigation.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857.

A Word for the Coroner—Results of the Course Pursued.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

There is a large portion of the community who are of opinion that the Coroner has been unwarrantably interfered with, by the *habeas corpus*, which took Mrs. Cunningham and Eckel out of his hands. That although the Coroner's [illegible] objectionable, yet his general [illegible] Mrs. Cunningham and Eckel, with advantage. Mrs. Cunningham and [illegible] and probably Snodgrass, are no doubt the persons who know most about this affair. They are, therefore, the most important witnesses. And it was a wise course for the Coroner, after their general denial of all knowledge of it, to get all these other facts which he has elicited first, and then with all the light, to try and press the truth out of them individually. The Coroner, therefore, should not be discouraged, and protected from the habitual prosecution of his duty, by unnecessary strictures and censures.

He had an undoubted right, in the judgment of many, to detain Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham in precisely the manner he did. [illegible] parties. He must, therefore, hold them [illegible] them by the only law that bears on the case, and also according to the decision of the case in England, as cited by Mr. Hall.

The Coroner had precisely the right view of the case, and pursued the right course. He had not placed them under arrest as criminals, that he could not do before the closing of the inquest and the verdict of the Jury, but it was his duty, under the circumstances, to hold them as witnesses, under surveillance, apart from all others who might influence them.

The habeas corpus justice was only an adroit movement on the part of Mr. Clinton to get his clients from being put on the stand again; and Judge Peabody ought not to have yielded. The wrong is evidently more the Judge's than the Coroner's, and in case of criminal escape, upon the Judge must rest the blame for freeing them from the inquest of the Coroner.

As you have spared no pains to put the Coroner in the right track, will you now expose a little of the abuses of the habeas corpus. Please insert the above, and please many of your readers.

AMICUS JUSTITIÆ.

Coroner Connery's Portrait of Himself.

We have already told who Coroner Connery is, but every day's continuance of the Coroner's Inquest whets the appetite to know more about him. The following is a copy of his address to the electors of the County of New-York, made just before the election. It shows that his Honor is "qualified."

GENTLEMEN: Having been solicited by many influential friends to offer myself to your consideration for the office of one of the four Coroners, to be elected next November, and having been assured that I have strenuous supporters in almost every ward in the City, I have willingly consented to lay my claims before the Democratic Party, whose unflinching and unwearied advocate I have been for nearly 20 years. There are certain requirements necessary in order to be eligible for such an office, and those I feel I possess. In the first place, I am a physician, of two years study in the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and four in the University of New-York, having graduated under Drs. Mott, Post, Patterson, Bedford, Draper, Bayes and Dickson, and though last, not least, under the distinguished anatomist, Dr. William Darling. I have also received much instruction from the able counsel of Dr. J. P. Garrish, of this City. In the next place, I have studied law for two years in this City, with a gentleman who now fills a high position at the bar. Therefore, I presume to say my qualifications are indisputable. I have been always ready at a call to go forward to every rostrum in the City to aid the honest Democrat, and to support those principles which tend to the perpetuity of the Constitution, as handed down by the great fathers of the Revolution. I therefore place myself before the electors of New-York as a candidate for the position of Coroner. My principles and my politics are the same as you have ever known them. I am a foe to oppression, from its inconsistency in this free land, where the highest office in the State is accessible to all deserving men; and I am a foe to fanaticism, whether to be exhibited in the arbitrary enactments of corrupt legislation, or in an ignorant, a dark, and a dangerous proscription of any religion or country. If, then, the electors of New-York believe I possess the necessary qualifications to discharge the duties of the office I seek at their hands, I claim their support—and should I be elected, I trust that the fulfillment of the duties of said office shall not only be pleasing to my own feelings, but creditable to my constituency. With every sentiment of respect, I remain, gentlemen, your devoted fellow Democrat,

EDWARD D. CONNERY, M. D.,
No. 181 Madison-street.

It will be remembered that just previous to his election, the Doctor was seriously injured by the falling of a platform at a Democratic gathering in one of the uptown squares, one of his legs was fractured and he was otherwise badly bruised. His opponents took advantage of this event to circulate a rumor that his recovery was hardly probable; and that it would be foolish to throw away votes for a man who would not live to fill the office even if elected. The doctor in reply issued a manifesto from his sick bed declaring that he would not die to please his enemies, but would, on the contrary, live to take, and perform the duties of the office to which he should be triumphantly elected. The Doctor was right. He soon recovered and was elected to be "one of the four coroners of the City and County of New-York."

Why Should he Go to the Door?

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As there seems to be a good deal of speculation as to why Mr. Eckel came and opened the street door immediately after Dr. Burdell was murdered, I beg to state what I imagine to be the true motive.

Mr. Eckel knew that Mr. Ullmann was out, and might be expected home at any moment. As soon as the deed was done Mr. Eckel goes down stairs to lock the door in order that Mr. Ullmann (should he arrive soon after) could not gain admittance until the house had assumed its wonted quiet, and those engaged in the deed had either *retired to rest or left the premises*, as the case might be; but, upon approaching the door, Eckel's attention (his faculties alive to the least sound) was arrested by the slight sound of somebody on the door steps, and on the impulse of the moment he opened the door, demanding, in a rude voice, what the man (Farrell) wanted, or was doing there.

To my mind this seems the correct explanation of Eckel's appearance at that time, and, moreover, that upon everything assuming a right aspect again, he intended to go down stairs and unlock the door before he retired to bed, so that Mr. Ullmann, upon returning, should enter as usual. Respectfully submitted.

REFLECTION.

Dr. Burdell's Personal Estate.

Mr. William Burdell, one of the brothers of Dr. Burdell, filed a petition, yesterday, in the Surrogate's Office, asking that letters of administration be granted to himself and Mr. George D. Seler, a brother-in-law, upon the personal estate of Dr. Burdell. The personal estate is set forth as worth $10,000. In the petition the following persons are named as comprising all the heirs and next of kin now living of Dr. Burdell: James Burdell, a brother, when last heard from residing in Indiana; William Burdell, the petitioner, residing in Franklin County, Ohio; Lewis Burdell, a brother, residing in New-York City; Anna Margaret Burdell, Emma Louisa Burdell and John Charles E. Burdell, children of John Burdell, a brother, deceased, late of New-York City; Mary Esther McKee, James McKee and —— McKee, residing in Ohio, children of Esther McKee, deceased, half sister of Dr. Burdell; Alice Burlin, half sister, wife of George G. Burlin, residing in New-York; Mary Ann Field, half sister, wife of Philip Field, residing in Dodge County, Wisconsin, and Lester Lemon, half-brother, residing at Sackett's Harbor, this State.

The petition asks that the Surrogate issue citations to the abovenamed kindred, as also to Mrs. Cunningham, the alleged wife of Dr. Burdell, to appear at his office on any day he may name, and show cause why the petitioner should not be allowed the administration of the personal property of Dr. Burdell.

The Surrogate has not yet set a time for parties to appear to oppose the petition. Mr. Clinton, Counsel for Mrs. Cunningham, stated yesterday before the Surrogate that he should oppose, on behalf of Mrs. Cunningham, the application which was to be made this morning at 11 A. M., of the public administrator for an order directing him to take charge of the real and personal estate of Dr. Burdell.

It will be remembered that in addition to the above petition, Mr. William Burdell filed on Monday last an application for letters of administration upon the real estate of Dr. Burdell. It looks now as though an exciting and prolonged contest were likely to arise relative to the administration of Dr. Burdell's estate.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY.

The Postmaster at Hingham, Mass., Poisoned by his Wife.

From the Boston Times of yesterday.

The friends of the late Hosea J. Gardner, Postmaster at Hingham, having had their suspicions strongly aroused by various circumstances that his sudden decease was caused by the action of poison administered by his wife, have taken measures to have the matter thoroughly investigated. The particulars of the affair, as we learn from the *Traveller*, are that Mr. Gardner, who for several years has suffered from a diseased leg, on the 29th of last December fell upon a stone step, striking upon the hip of the diseased side. This accident occasioned much pain, but the family physician could discover no fracture or dislocation, or evidence of internal injury. Mr. Gardner was attended in his illness by his wife and mother, the latter acting as nurse. On Wednesday succeeding the accident, the physician [illegible] action of the medicine [illegible].

On Thursday [illegible] endeavored to persuade Mr. Gardner's mother to leave his bedside, alleging that there was no necessity for her to [illegible] o'clock in the morning, Dr. [illegible] was called up by the [illegible] who was taken with vomiting and other alarming symptoms [illegible]. On arriving, he found his patient sitting up in bed, retching violently, and complaining of severe pain in the stomach and bowels. [illegible] Gardner said to his mother, "I believe my wife has poisoned me, and I believe [illegible]

A quantity of dark fluid which he had thrown up previous to the Doctor's arrival, [illegible] died on Sunday, in great agony. [illegible] We understand that the examination of [illegible] made known to the jury of inquest. [illegible] It is said [illegible] that the wife of the deceased was seen a day or two before [illegible] and that [illegible] afterwards seen to dig up [illegible] and that they both died soon after. [illegible] ful crime has been committed.

ARREST OF MRS. GARDNER.

[By Telegraph.]

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

The developments relating to the death of Hosea J. Gardner, postmaster at Hingham, have led to the arrest of his wife, Abigail Gardner, on suspicion of having poisoned him. Dr. Charles T. Jackson analyzed the stomach of deceased, and found arsenic sufficient to cause death. Coroner Lewis, of Hingham, is holding the inquest. Mrs. Gardner is about forty years old and a native of Maine. Mr. Gardner was highly esteemed, and the circumstances attending his death have caused much excitement in the community.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Particulars of the Suppression of the San Luis Insurrection—Further Trouble at Puebla, &c.

From the Trait d'Union, Jan. 21.

The Standard of last evening gives an official and more positive information concerning the suppression of the San Luis insurgents. [illegible]

[illegible]

Thus, then, the occupation of San Luis Potosi has just lasted a month. The inhabitants of this town know what it has cost them, and what benefit the reaction will confer upon them. We very much doubt whether the rebellion will last much longer.

[illegible]

How is it that such anomalies can exist in the midst of an organized society—that some people can be found committing and others approving them—this is what we cannot understand!

Some rumors were circulated yesterday in relation to Puebla, but they do not merit reproduction. The friends of the insurgents pretend that they were at San Juan del Rio to the number of 4,000 men, with 30 pieces of artillery!

The Monitor of the 18th of January says:

"The news received from Puebla is of great importance, and calls for immediate attention from the Government.

The insurgents continue to work with [illegible] audacity, and assemble together almost publicly.

It is said that Miramon is concealed in Puebla, and is disposed to head a new pronunciamento.

The Priests are agitating a great deal and are exciting the people.

There was considerable alarm at Puebla, and every one thought that M. Garcia Conde, though of an excellent character, had not the energy that the case required.

There should be at Puebla an inflexible man, whose activity would not flag for a single moment, otherwise we should not be surprised if the [illegible] recent occurrences there should be repeated."

The British Minister had sent a special courier from the City of Mexico, to learn reliable particulars concerning the alleged outrage against the English Consulate at San Luis.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

New-Orleans papers of Monday and Tuesday of last week are received. They contain Mexican dates to the 20th ult. The state of the country was unusually quiet, the only pending trouble proceeding from the rebellious disposition of the clergy, several of whom had been summarily dealt with. It was rumored that the Apostolic Nuncio had demanded his passports and would leave the country. [illegible] had retired from the ministry on account of ill health.

Over a hundred loaves of light bread were seized at Montreal last week, and distributed to the poor. The poor of Montreal are more fortunate than the rich in many places, among whom the bakers too often distribute very heavy bread.

[illegible] Friday, Feb. 6, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

[illegible] in the minds of the community [illegible] of Canton by the [illegible] in reference to the right of [illegible] to the city, as connected with the present [illegible].

It may be premised that the prejudice and hostility [illegible] foreigners existed more strongly at Canton [illegible] else in the country. In the treaty between Great Britain and China, which was made at the close of the Opium War, it was stipulated that British Consuls and merchants might reside at each of the cities of Canton, Amoy, Fuchau, Ningpo, and Shanghae. The language used in the treaty, in regard to the place of residence, is not so specific as to [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the walls of Canton—the palace which was recently destroyed by the British forces. [illegible]

[illegible]

The question of entering the city has never been opened since that time. The arrogance of the Chinese was greatly increased by their supposed victory, whereas the British were marking up their scores for future settlement, and biding their time.

In regard to the origin of the recent collision, it was as follows: On the 8th of October last, a coasting vessel, which was entitled to carry British colors from having been registered at the British colony of Hong Kong, was anchored in the river opposite the city. This vessel was commanded by an Englishman, but the crew were Chinese sailors. It was boarded by a Chinese military officer, in command of some Chinese soldiers, who seized and carried off twelve of the sailors, stating that they were charged with piracy. The Consul immediately applied to the British Consul [illegible]

[illegible] when some forty miles from Canton, the [illegible] fired upon, it is said, by some [illegible]. After the [illegible] was fired. The American Consul at Canton, Mr. Perry, wrote to the Governor-General complaining of this proceeding, on the part of those in command at the fort. It is stated he received, in answer to this communication, a polite reply, promising to examine into the matter, and to give injunctions forbidding the like in future.

Soon subsequently, when the American Marines were guarding the foreign residences, thus leaving all the British force free to engage against the Chinese, after an American Consul had accompanied the British force into the city, at the sacking of the Governor General's palace, on Saturday evening, Nov. 15, a number of Americans were going from Whampoa (the anchorage of foreign shipping, which is some 12 miles below Canton,) to Canton in a man-of-war's boat. While passing some forts, which are situated on each bank of the river, and about six miles from Canton, they were fired into from the forts. They turned back and went to the United States vessel, the *Portsmouth*. Was it surprising, in the state of exasperation existing among the people, and when the American flag had been in some manner compromised in this matter, that the boat was fired upon by some [illegible] had been sent to the Governor-General, stating to him, that in guarding the residences of foreigners, they must not be regarded as cooperating with the British, that the Government must not be held responsible for all or some of the officers, which had been disapproved by a higher officer, and then complaining of the action of some of the military officers, in command at the forts, in firing upon American citizens when passing, who can doubt as to what would have been the purport of the reply from the Chinese Government? Instead of this course, however, being pursued, the next morning, though it was the Sabbath, without any communication with Dr. Parker, our own Commissioner in China, the vessels of war were moved up the river, and fire opened upon the forts. On Monday morning, before the firing was renewed, Dr. Parker having arrived at Whampoa, the Naval Commander had an interview with him, and, as it is understood, by his interference, the attack was suspended, and a communication sent to the Governor-General, demanding an apology within twenty-four hours. No such apology was received, so after the lapse of the stipulated time, the attack was renewed on the forts, and the whole four, which mounted 167 guns, were dismantled. Subsequently the Americans withdrew from guarding the foreign residences in Canton, and were awaiting the progress of affairs.

The French were also waiting future developments, and ready to avail themselves of any opportunity to press the settlement of their complaints against the Chinese Government.

While it may be interesting to know the past history and the present posture of affairs, it is a much more momentous matter to consider what is to be the developments of the future. The British Admiral has signified his intention to refrain from further aggressive measures; to remain on the defensive, holding military possession of a part of the city of Canton, till the Chinese Government should accede to their requisitions, or, in case it does not, till the British Government communicated its instructions. The Chinese appeared, at the last dates, more determined in their resistance than at any preceding time. It would be very unfortunate for the future peace of the countries, if the matter should be adjusted on the terms proposed by the Admiral. After all that has been said and done about the free intercourse with the city, the Admiral proposes to arrange it by insisting merely on British officials being permitted to visit the Chinese officers at their official residence inside the city.

It was stipulated in the several treaties made with Britain, the United States, and France, that they should be revised at the expiration of twelve years. This time has expired; but though all three Governments have made efforts to secure such a revision, and the increase of commercial privileges, the Chinese Government has postponed any action in the premises. The British and American Ministers went up near Pekin to present a communication relating to it. The Emperor appointed a high officer to receive their communications; he politely bowed them away from the vicinity of the capital, to the designated Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Canton. Letters from the Queen of Great Britain and the President of the United States have been returned unopened.

The London *Times* now urges, as the British Government have been thus precipitated into a war with China, they should insist on the intercourse between the two nations being placed on a satisfactory basis. That they should not only insist on free intercourse with the city of Canton, but that the Minister should be permitted to reside at Pekin, the capital of the Empire, instead of being restricted to official intercourse with a Commissioner resident at Canton. This measure is one of the greatest importance, and one which all the three treaty powers could safely unite in demanding, as one calculated in every way to subserve the interests of permanent peace, and the best interests of humanity. Yours, very truly,

ANDREW P. HAPPER.

The Church Difficulty on Staten Island.

Staten Island, Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having perused an article in your paper of the 9th in reference to the Parish of St. Andrew's, Staten Island, I think it no more than justice to the Vestry of St. Andrew's Church and Rev. Theodore Irving, its Rector, to state some simple facts in reference to the same.

St. Andrew's Church was organized in the commencement of the eighteenth century, and the Church edifice erected at that time is an antiquated building now more than a century and an half old, dear to and ever venerated by our ancestors who worshiped within its old and consecrated walls and whose ashes now repose under the shadow of its eaves.

The late Bishop Moore, of Virginia, was called to the Rectorship in about the year 1787 or 1788, and remained for twenty years. He had service in the Church on Sabbath morning, and in the afternoon would go to other parts of the parish and preach in the house of a parishioner or schoolhouse, to the members who were unable to attend at the Church, and by this means established five parishes which are now in a flourishing condition. In 1801 he conceived the idea of a chapel at the North, where now called Factoryville.

In 1807 or 1808 the late lamented Dr. Moore was installed as Rector, and agreed to perform the services once in every two weeks at the chapel, but he found it so interesting a change that he increased the service to once a week. It continued to flourish under the pastoral care of Doctor Moore, until it has become one of the most respectable congregations.

Three years ago they desired service twice a week, and Dr. Moore, always ready to minister to the spiritual wants of the people committed to his charge, acceded to their request and employed a young gentleman by the name of Travers.

The congregation, ever desirous of gratifying the views of Dr. Moore, and to remove the burden he ever was ready to take upon himself, assisted in paying the salary of Mr. Travers, who has been attending to the duties of the chapel since the decease of our beloved Rector, which is over four months since, and we have never heard of his claim to the Rectorship until within ten days since.

The Vestry then called Rev. Theodore Irving to the Rectorship, and Right Rev. Bishop Potter appointed Thursday last to institute him.

Mr. Travers, with some twenty-five ladies and gentlemen from the Chapel, organized a meeting and declared Mr. Travers Rector of St. Andrew's Church, and he then demanded the keys of the Warden.

On the arrival of the Bishop he found Mr. Travers in possession of the keys and claiming to be Rector, and was informed by the Bishop his claim was groundless, and the keys were then demanded by the Bishop, who threatened to disrobe him before he consented to give them up.

He then caused charges to be preferred against Rev. Mr. Irving, which were decided by the Bishop to be groundless.

As to the congregation of St. Andrew's being opposed to Rev. Mr. Irving, I can only say, there has not been a rector called to any parish, who has had less opposition.

RICHMOND.

Negro Camp Discovered—High Living.—The week after Christmas, as some hunters were beating about for game on the River Amite, near the settlement of the late Mr. Manuel, they discovered an edifice occupied by a runaway negro, who forthwith vamosed. Among other items, the camp contained, besides sundry articles of kitchen and household furniture, including a bedstead, two middlings of pork, a demijohn of whisky, quantities of flour, corn meal, sugar, coffee, salt, powder and shot, &c., also a deck of cards. The hunters, of course, "removed the deposits," and burnt up the camp. The following day they captured the fugitive, who proved to belong to Mr. Jeremiah Parker. The prisoner, being called upon to state his "experience," stated that the camp was occupied by two other runaways besides himself—that they had been there some six months—that they all had guns, &c. The other two, it seems, had gone over to the plantations on the Mississippi River to spend the holidays. One of them, it is ascertained, has committed a murder, and a reward of $400 has been offered for him, dead or alive.—*Springfield (La.) Gazette.*

A Garrote Robbery in Vermont.—A gentleman named Lyman, from Canada, was driving in a cutter along a road a short distance from Rutland, Vt., on Thursday last, when he was accosted by a rough-looking fellow on foot, who asked him for a ride. The request was complied with and he took a seat. After they had proceeded about a quarter of a mile, and while Mr. Lyman's attention was attracted by some object on the roadside, the stranger sprang upon him suddenly, grasped him tightly by the throat, drew out his wallet, and jumped from the sleigh, easily made his escape. The wallet taken contained about $1,200 in bills, and some business papers.

THE AMERICAN FILIBUSTERS.

One of Walker's Captains on the Stand, but is Not Very Communicative—State Documents Relative to Nicaragua given in Evidence.

The seventh day of the examination of the arrested filibusters was entered upon yesterday at 12 M.

Mr. Joachimssen offered in evidence the correspondence two years since between Secretary Marcy and Señor Marcoleta, former Minister Plenipotentiary from Nicaragua to the United States, relative to Nicaragua matters. He also offered the proclamation of President Pierce, of Dec. 8, 1855, warning parties against enlisting for Nicaragua, as also a translation of the old laws touching emigration to that country. The documents are as follows:

United States of America, Department of State.—To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

I certify that the paper hereto annexed is a correct translation of the original, made by the official translator of this Department. In testimony whereof, I, William L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States, have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 4th day of June, A. D. 1855, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 79th.

[L. S.] W. L. MARCY.

[Translation.]

Nicaraguan Legation, New-York, May 3, 1855.

The Hon. Secretary of State will by this time have been informed of the results of the trial, and the decision of the Circuit Court of New-York, and in the suit brought against Colonel Kinney, Mr. Fabens and their associates, indicted for having attempted to violate the neutrality laws of the United States.

According to the decision of said Court, the defendants were released from the recognizances which had been imposed upon them to the amount of ten thousand dollars each, although they are to remain subject to the insignificant one of one thousand; that is to say, a less sum than the pretended indemnity of fifteen hundred dollars which Kinney, Fabens and Webster are to pay Captain Graham for each day's detention, after the 7th of May inst., of the steamers *United States*, *Bird of the Sea* and others chartered for the projected expedition.

The undersigned has been informed that the individuals referred to, in company with 600 or 700 persons, are making arrangements to depart immediately from the port of New-York for San Juan, whence they will penetrate into the Territory of the Republic of Nicaragua.

In order that the Hon. Secretary of State may form a thorough estimate of the circumstances, the nature and the objects of this new project, the undersigned will proceed to make a succinct statement of the means which have been employed, and of the real purposes which are intended to be carried out, by these pretended organizations.

Kinney, in his letter published in the New-York *Herald* of the 19th of April last, among other things asserts: 1st, That he and his associate Fabens have obtained a grant of land from the Nicaraguan Government; 2d, That Fabens has effected several purchases of land which, according to the *Journal of Commerce* of the 25th or 26th of the same month, amount in the aggregate to two millions of acres.

These two assertions are absolutely and totally false, and they have been published and circulated merely for the purpose of swindling money out of the public.

The same article in the *Journal of Commerce* also announces that, up to that date, there had been enlisted 600 or 700 colonists, and that it was intended to enlist as many as two thousand, and that the most cordial and perfect harmony existed between the company represented by Fabens, Kinney and Webster, the Transit Company and the Government of Nicaragua.

In another subsequent article, of the 30th of April, the editors of said newspaper, desiring, undoubtedly, to avoid the responsibility of having published absurd and erroneous statements, and ashamed, perhaps, of their easy credulity, represented that they were indebted for the facts they had formerly published to information imparted to them personally by Col. Kinney, by Mr. Webster, and by the United States Commercial Agent at San Juan.

The undersigned leaves it to the judgment of Hon. Secretary of State to form a proper estimate of the conduct of these men, who, in the absence of good, valid and substantial reasons, resort to artifice and fraud in order to blind the community, to lead public opinion astray, to satisfy at the expense of their victims a badly dissembled cupidity, and to carry into execution plans of the most criminal description against the security, the integrity and the independence of a friendly, weak and inoffensive Republic, which has constantly evinced the most positive and convincing proofs of the cordial, although unprofitable, friendship which attaches it to the American Government and people.

There are, moreover, various other circumstances closely connected with those which have just been mentioned.

Mr. Fabens presented himself some weeks ago at the office of the Nicaragua Transit Company, stating that the territory of that Republic would some day or other fall into the power of the Americans and that now that an opportunity was offered he and his associates ought to take advantage of it. Fabens concluded his visit by expressing the strongest desire that Mr. J. L. White would have an interview with Col. Kinney.

A few days afterwards, if not on the very next, Fabens again visited said office in company with Kinney, who stated to Mr. White, in the presence of said Fabens, that his intentions were to join one of the belligerent parties in Nicaragua, by this means to overcome the other, and after putting both of them down to form down to form a new Government.

A characteristic circumstance, which demonstrates the mad enthusiasm produced by the excitement of, and thirst for, adventure, is the existence and circulation of a new map of Nicaragua, embellished with likenesses of Kinney and Fabens, and in which the points are marked where the new cities of Montezuma, Cortes, Fabensville, and Kinneyville are to be built.

These facts, and the enlistments which were being publicly made in Philadelphia and New-York, the condition of those enlisted, who, for the most part, do not belong to those classes which produce tillers of the soil and workers of the mines, filled the undersigned with the most violent and well grounded suspicions, and induced him to make the affidavit submitted to the decision of the Grand Jury, before whom Mr. White likewise made his appearance, for the purpose of making a declaration and swearing to the facts referred to.

And it being now very notorious that Kinney, Fabens, Webster, and their pretended colonists, are making arrangements to carry their criminal designs into execution, without the least delay, the undersigned believes that he would incur the greatest and strictest responsibility did he refrain from soliciting of the Hon. Secretary of State, as he does in fact, and strenuously solicit here, those measures and means of suppression which, in the judgment of the United States Government, may seem best adapted to prevent, if it be possible, the departure from ports of the United States of every vessel which may have been chartered for the purpose, and which may convey the *originators, the promoters and the accomplices of the new outrage which is meditated.*

At the same time the undersigned has the honor to call the attention of the Hon. Secretary of State to the unbecoming and unlawful course pursued in this affair by the United States Commercial Agent at the port of San Juan. The Government of Nicaragua would experience the greatest satisfaction in perceiving that the Hon. Secretary of State believed he had sufficient and well-grounded reason for removing Mr. Fabens from the position he now holds at San Juan, as an atonement for the act of aggression which he is on the point of committing, as well against his own Government, as against a friendly people, who are now in the most perfect harmony with the American people and Government.

In the Circuit Court in New-York, Messrs. Hoffman and Eagle, counsel for the accused, made an appeal in behalf the interests of their clients, and urged the expense, injury and damages which they would incur in case of a postponement of the trial of the cause. As if there were not still greater interests to be defended and respected, when the attempt was made to violate the most sacred laws of society, to commit aggressions upon and appropriate the property of thousands of individuals, and to outrage the rights of two friendly and brotherly nations, wounding the one in its very honor and assaulting the other in its most precious prerogatives and its dearest interests; and this, too, by lawless individuals, in whose eyes truth, justice and morality have lost all their force and vigor, all their brilliancy and all their splendor.

There are acts against which, although reason cannot prevail, justice can have influence; and there are acts in favor of which reason will have influence if justice is against them. A case may have unexplained, in the absence of material proof, certain real and positive acts which can and ought to claim the forcible intervention and energetic exercise of Executive authority. Such an one, in the opinion of the undersigned, is the case here submitted for the consideration and approval of the honorable Secretary of State, to whom the undersigned has the honor to renew the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

J. DE MARCOLETA.

Hon. W. L. Marcy, &c., &c., &c.

United States of America, Department of State.—To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

I certify that the paper hereunto annexed is a true copy, transcribed from and carefully collated with, the original paper on file in this Department.

In testimony whereof, I, William L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States, have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-sixth day of January, A. D. 1856, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eightieth.

[L. S.] W. L. MARCY.

By the President of the United States of America

—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Information has been received by me that sundry persons, citizens of the United States and others, residents therein, are preparing, within the jurisdiction of the same, to enlist or enter themselves, or to hire or retain others to participate in military operations within the State of Nicaragua—

Now, therefore, I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, do warn all persons against connecting themselves with any such enterprise or undertaking, as being contrary to their duty as good citizens and to the laws of their country, and threatening to the peace of the United States.

I do further admonish all persons who may depart from the United States, either singly or in numbers, organized or unorganized, for any such purpose, that they will thereby cease to be entitled to the protection of this Government.

I exhort all good citizens to discountenance and prevent any such disreputable and criminal undertaking, as aforesaid, charging all officers, civil and military, having lawful power in the premises, to exercise the same for the purpose of maintaining the authority and enforcing the laws of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the City of Washington, the eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the eightieth.

[L. S.]

By the President: FRANKLIN PIERCE.

W. L. Marcy, Secretary of State.

United States of America, Department of State.—To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

I certify that the papers hereunto annexed are true copies, transcribed from, and carefully collated with the original papers on file in this Department.

In testimony whereof, I, William L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the twenty-eighth day of January, A. D. 1856, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 80th.

[Seal.] W. L. MARCY.

[Copy.] Department of State, Washington, Dec. 21, 1855.

Parker H. French, Esq., Washington:

Sir: Your letter to me of the 19th instant, with the inclosed copy of "an autograph letter from the President of Nicaragua to the President of the United States of America," has been received and laid before the President. I am directed by him to reply to your communication that he has not yet seen reasons for establishing diplomatic intercourse with the persons who now claim to exercise the political power in the State of Nicaragua.

Those who were chiefly instrumental in suspending or overthrowing the former Government of that State were not citizens belonging to it, nor have those citizens or any considerable part of them, so far as is now known here, freely expressed their approval of, or acquiescence in, the present condition of the political affairs of Nicaragua. Until such shall appear to be the case, the President does not deem it proper to receive you, or any one, as a Minister to this Government duly appointed by the Supreme Government of Nicaragua. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Wheeler.

[Copy.] No. 15. Department of State, Washington, Nov. 8, 1855.

Sir: I have received and laid before the President, your dispatches numbered 25 and 26, together with their enclosures.

The miserable condition of Nicaragua is much regretted, and devolves upon this Government perplexing duties. While adhering to our settled policy of leaving to every nation the management of its own internal affairs, we have important duties to perform in regard to our citizens who may be resident within, or passing through, its territories. The recent murders and outrages committed upon them in the State of Nicaragua must be atoned for by the authorities of that country. The perpetrators of those crimes must be punished, the sufferers indemnified, and the families of the murdered be provided for. Whenever that country has a responsible Government, a due measure of satisfaction will be demanded. In the present condition of affairs there it is difficult to decide who has the responsible Government on which the demand for satisfaction can be made. It appears that a band of foreign adventurers has invaded that unhappy country, which, after gaining recruits from the residents, has by violence overturned the previously existing Government, and now pretend to be in possession of sovereign authority.

The knowledge we have of their proceedings does not authorise the President to recognise it as the *de facto* government of Nicaragua, and he cannot hold, or permit you to hold, in your official character, any political intercourse with the persons now claiming to exercise the sovereign authority of that State. It appears to be no more than a violent usurpation of power, brought about by an irregular, self-organized military force, as yet unsanctioned by the will or acquiescence of the people of Nicaragua.

It has more the appearance of a successful marauding expedition than a change of Government or rulers.

Should the mass of the people of Nicaragua be unwilling or unable to repel this inroad or shake off this usurpation, and ultimately submit to its rule, then it may become *de facto* a Government, and responsible *for the outrages which have been committed upon the rights and persons of American citizens.* Then this Government will demand and exact ample indemnity and satisfaction from it.

The President instructs you to abstain from any official intercourse with the persons now exercising a temporary control over some parts of Nicaragua. In such a dubious state of affairs you cannot be expected to act in your official character until you receive *instructions from your Government*; but you will be entitled to all the immunities of a Minister if you do *not act to forfeit them.*

You will remain in the country and keep your Government well advised of the actual condition of affairs therein. You will observe great circumspection in your conduct. You cannot retain a right to the privileges of a Minister if you intermeddle in the concerns of any parties. The difficulties you have already encountered arose, as it appears, from an apprehension that you had improperly interfered in the conflict between the contending parties. Though the President has no doubt that you acted from the purest motives, intending only to subserve the cause of humanity, yet your course was aside from that which your duty as the representative of a foreign Government, imposed upon you. It has exposed you to the charge, by one party, of interfering in the concerns of the other, and on this ground an attempt will be made to justify the restraint put upon you.

In regard to this matter the President will, hereafter take such a course as is dictated by a regard to your rights as a public functionary of this Government.

Orders having been issued for some of our public ships to visit the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Nicaragua. They will have instructions to look to and protect the persons and property of our citizens, but there should be no apprehensions as to the extent to which they have a right to interfere. The commanders of such ships have no right, except in very extraordinary cases, to send forces to operate on land; and in no case could they be permitted to take any part in the conflicts of the contending parties within the limits of the country. They can and should protect our merchant vessels from illegal seizure and pillage, and afford an asylum to our citizens who wish to escape from scenes of violence and bloodshed, and secure a depository for their property.

Should the officers of the national armed ships sent to the coasts of Nicaragua confer with you as to acts proper for them to do in any emergency, you will be careful in the advice you may give them. Acts of war cannot be committed without the authority of Congress. Repelling threatened outrage upon our citizens, or shielding their property from unjust seizure, or protecting their persons, are not acts of war. They are exertions of power not inconsistent with the relations of peace.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

Messrs. Blankman and Meagher objected to the admission of the documents as evidence.

Mr. Joachimssen urged their admission, on the ground that they had an important bearing upon the accusation against the defendants, as showing the view Government had taken since 1854 relative to Nicaraguan emigration.

The Commissioner admitted the documents.

Charles W. Cruger, (Captain in the army of Walker,) was called to the stand, and being sworn, testified as follows—I live at No. 304 Broadway and keep a liquor and wine store; I formerly lived at No. 308 Pearl-street; January a year ago I went to San Juan del Norte in the *Northern Light*; how much was paid for my passage I cannot say; Mr. Bartlett, who keeps the Washington Hotel paid my fare; I went to Nicaragua to see the country; my passage ticket carried me to Virgin Bay; I gave the ticket I think to the purser of the steamer *San Carlos*; between five and six hundred passengers went with me; some stopped at San Juan del Sur, some at Virgin Bay, and others at Granada; about seventy or eighty went to Granada; Virgin Bay is fifteen miles from San Juan del Sur; I remained at Virgin Bay six hours and from there went to Granada; the parties who went to Granada went in the same boat with myself; a friend of mine paid my passage; his name is Maximilian A. Thoman; Mr. Thoman never said anything to me about having enlisted men for the British; I have heard that he did; having arrived at Granada I accepted a commission in the *army of General Walker*; *I had no letters to General Walker*, and did not see him till I had been several months in the army; I received my commission from President Rivas; my company consisted of sixty-eight men.

Q.—Where did this man come from?

Mr. Blankman objected to the question, and asked that the Commissioner instruct the witness that he was not obliged to answer any question that might tend to criminate him. The kind of evidence proposed to be elicited, he contended, might form a link to a chain of testimony that might thereafter be used to the injury of the witness.

Mr. McKeon gave his assurance the witness should not be injured by any testimony he might give.

The Commissioner instructed the witness to answer no questions that might tend to criminate him.

Testimony resumed—I came back to New-York last January; when I was at Granada there was a military company stationed there; the force numbered about three hundred and fifty men; this was in April last; of this force some three hundred men were natives of the country, and the remainder Americans, Irish, French, &c.; at Virgin Bay there was a military force of some six hundred men, of which three hundred and fifty were natives and the balance foreigners.

Q.—Do you recognize any persons as parties you *have seen in Nicaragua?* A.—I do. (Witness pointed to three persons present, witness giving their names—one he said was a cook in Nicaragua, another an artist, and the third one who followed no special employment.

Q.—Are these boys New-Yorkers? A.—I believe they are; they came back with me in the *Northern Light*; some of the men who went out with me in the *Northern Light* joined the Nicaraguan army.

Q.—Was you in any battle in Nicaragua? A.—I decline answering.

Q.—Do you not know that there is a state of war existing between General Walker and the Costa Ricans? A.—I decline answering.

Q.—When did you leave Virgin Bay? A.—On the 9th of April; I came through Castillo Rapids.

Q.—Was not Castillo Rapids occupied by a military force? A.—I decline answering.

Q.—When did you leave Castillo Rapids? A.—On the 7th of last June; I went from there to Hipp's Point, at the junction of the San Juan River and the Cherapiqui, on the 18th of September I left Hipp's Point.

Q.—Was there a military force at Hipp's Point when you were there? A.—I decline answering.

Q.—How many Americans were there? A.—About fifty men were there, from New-York.

Q.—Were they opposed to the Costa Rican Army? A.—I decline answering.

Q.—Did you not have command of the force at Hipp's Point? A.—I decline answering.

Q.—Had you any superior officer? A.—I decline answering.

Mr. Blankman objected to the District-Attorney putting any further questions about military operations in Nicaragua, as it was obvious the witness would not answer them.

Mr. McKeon.—The District-Attorney has not yet stated questions the charges, and the witness is at liberty to answer or not, as he thinks fit.

[illegible] did you return from the Country? A.—In the steamer *J. N. Scott*; I refuse to tell whether I paid my passage; from Hipp's Point I went to San Carlos; I knew Col. Lockridge; he was at Greytown when I was there.

Q.—Why did you leave Nicaragua? A.—I decline answering.

Q.—Have you ever been at the Nicaragua agency in Broadway? A.—I have, Sir; it is since I came back from Nicaragua.

Q.—Will you describe the uniform of the Nicaragua army? A.—I will not, Sir.

Q.—Was you ever taken prisoner by the Costa Ricans? A.—I decline answering.

Cross-examined by Mr. Meagher.—Previous to going in the *Northern Light* to Nicaragua, did you not call at the office of the old Accessory Transit Company in Bowling-green? A.—I did not; I know Col. Fabens, but have never had any conversation with him; I do not know Mr. Bolton; no one enlisted me to go to Nicaragua.

Q.—Was any inducement held out to you to go to Nicaragua? A.—I decline answering.

Q.—Is it not a fact that you went as a traveler to Nicaragua? A.—Such is a fact.

Q.—What is your impression of Nicaragua? A.—It is one of the finest countries on the globe, and the best place to go to for colonization; I saw Mr. Wheeler, the American Minister, in Nicaragua.

Q.—Was the Government of President Rivas acknowledged by Mr. Wheeler?

Mr. McKeon objected to the question, as being wholly irrelevant to the issue.

Mr. Blankman contended that the question was more relevant than Attorney-General Cushing's letter.

Mr. McKeon jumped up at this remark and repeated his challenge to the other side to produce the Sidney Webster letter.

Mr. Meagher urged patience upon the District-Attorney, and promised that the letter should be forthcoming in good time.

Cross-examination resumed—Mr. Wheeler did acknowledge the Government of President Rivas.

Q.—Was you present at the inauguration of President Rivas? A.—I was not; there is an old dismantled fort at the Castillo Rapids.

Q.—Was you at Virgin Bay when a number of American citizens were murdered there? A.—I was; Rev. Mr. Wheeler was among those murdered by the Guatemalans.

A controversy here arose between the opposing counsel as to the admissibility of testimony about the alleged murder of Americans at Greytown.

Mr. Meagher threatened that before the examination was concluded they would subpœna President Pierce and members of his Cabinet, and other high officials, if necessary, to clear up this point.

Mr. McKeon pronounced the threat Buncombe, and defied its execution.

Q.—Is not Nicaragua a good farming country? A.—It is; cattle are raised there, and an extensive business done in hides; there are a large number of Americans engaged there in agricultural business; gold is found in some quantities; English Companies are located there in digging at the gold mines; the climate is about the same as Louisiana and Mississippi; at Chantales it is very healthy; Captain O'Keefe recovered his health in Nicaragua; I enjoyed good health in Nicaragua; I do not know that either of the defendants hired or retained Mr. Fuller or Mr. Roberts to go to Nicaragua as soldiers under General Walker.

Direct examination resumed—Have you received or do you expect to receive any land from the Nicaragua Government in Nicaragua? A.—I decline answering.

Q.—Have you never seen Col. Faben's in Nicaragua? A.—I have, but had no conversation with him.

Q.—Why did you leave Nicaragua?

Mr. Blankman—I will answer that question for the witness, as he has refused to answer it once; he was taken a prisoner of war by Commodore Vanderbilt's agents and sent on his parole to this City.

Mr. McKeon—I have never seen the witness previous to this morning.

Mr. Blankman—It would do you good to read of Nicaragua news and get posted before entering upon an examination like the present.

Witness—Counsel can make their own statements and comments; I decline answering the question.

Both sides here declared that they were through with the witnesses, and the examination was adjourned till 12 M. to-day.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Before Commissioner Morton.

COMPLAINT OF STABBING DISMISSED.

An examination was had to-day upon the charge against Edward Kheler, a sailor on board the bark *Thetis*, for stabbing Wm. Forrest, a fellow sailor. The evidence, which was quite lengthy and complicated, failed to identify Forrest as the party inflicting the stab, and the complaint was accordingly dismissed.

COURT CALENDAR—Tuesday, Feb. 10.

Superior Court.—Nos. 114, 736, 810, 55, 774, 781, 548, 890, 414, 152, 271, 560, 742, 283, 563, 533, 98, 463, 464, 698, 442, 314, 165, 590, 813, 983.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 422 to 456 inclusive. *Part II.*—Nos. 241, 23, 413, 273, 447 to 485 inclusive, 244, 517.

Superior Court.—*Circuit.*—Nos. 481, 687, 423, 139, 658, 794, 397, 1166, 525, 500½, 530½, 571, 612, 674, 965, 587, 611, 182, 554, 887.

U. S. District Court.—Nos. 51, 55, 60, 63, 42, 65 to 70 inclusive.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.—Feb. 8.

Before Hon. Justice Duer.

DECISIONS.

Marine Insurance—Specification of Abandonment.—*Alexander McConnochie et al. vs. The Sun Mutual Insurance Company.*—Demurrer to complaint.—The action was upon an open policy of insurance upon goods, and was brought to recover a constructive total loss upon the goods mentioned in the complaint, upon the ground that they had been damaged by the perils of the sea to more than half their value. The complaint averred that an abandonment had been made, and set forth a letter of abandonment, addressed to the President of the Company, (the defendants,) in these words:

"Dear Sir: Understanding that the bark *M. L. Grant*, on her voyage from Matanzas to New-York, has been compelled to seek the port of Savannah in distress, where she arrived, we hear, with several feet of water in her hold; the cargo was landed and found very seriously damaged; we therefore hereby abandon to you two hundred and eighty hogsheads of sugar, valued at $85 per hogshead." &c., &c.

The complaint admitted that the loss—considered as partial—had been satisfied.

The ground of demurrer was, that the abandonment set forth in the complaint was not sufficient to warrant the plaintiffs in claiming as for a constructive total loss.

Held, That an abandonment, to be valid, must in all cases set forth the grounds upon which it is made, and that these must be such that, admitting them to be true, the right of the assured to recover a total loss is a necessary consequence; that, tested by this rule, the abandonment set forth in the complaint was defective and void; that the allegation that the goods insured were "very seriously damaged" did not necessarily import that the damage exceeded half their value. It might be true, yet the plaintiffs would not be entitled to recover the total loss which they claimed.

Demurrer allowed, with usual liberty to plaintiffs to amend complaint upon payment of costs.

J. E. Parsons for plaintiffs; F. B. Cutting for defendants.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE.

John Schemerhorn et al., vs. William Niblo.—This case was heard upon pleadings and proofs. Larocque for plaintiffs; De Witt for defendant. The complaint *sets forth that the defendant had purchased from the* plaintiffs, at public auction, a house and lot in Twenty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, in the City of New-York; that a deed, duly executed and with full warranty, had been tendered to him, which he had refused to accept, and that he had refused to pay, or cause to be paid, the purchase money, according to the terms of the agreement. The relief sought was a specific execution of the contract.

The answer admitted the agreement and the refusal of the defendant to accept the deed, and admitted that Peter B. Schemerhorn, whose heirs at law the plaintiffs claimed to be, had been seized in fee of the premises; but averred, as a full defence, that the plaintiffs were not competent to give a title that the defendant was bound to accept.

The grounds of objection to the title were:

First, That any title that could be given by the plaintiffs was liable to be defeated by the proceedings of creditors, whose debts the personal estate of P. B. Schemerhorn might be insufficient to satisfy; and

Second, That such title was also liable to be defeated by the production, at any time within four years after the death of P. B. Schemerhorn, of a last will, &c., duly executed by him and duly attested.

[illegible] the sole heirs at law of [illegible] will executed by him upon search had been found; and that upon the ground of his intestacy, letters of administration had been granted to G. E. Bowdoin; [illegible]

[illegible]

Rockwell vs. The Hartford Fire Insurance Company.—Bosworth, J.—This action has been noticed to be tried before the Court and a Jury. The plaintiff moves (the action having been referred) [illegible] that a day be designated for the trial of it. The defendant objects that it is only a trial by the Court without a Jury, while the plaintiff insists that it is an action for the recovery of money only, and that the Code requires all issues of fact, in such an action, to be tried by a jury. Code, [illegible].

[illegible]

I think the whole matter turns upon the point whether the [illegible] facts to be as alleged in the complaint, without first obtaining the delivery of an executed policy, or a judgment declaring that the plaintiff is entitled to such a policy. This would be the test of this action as between the original contracting parties.

[illegible]

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Brady.

Catharine Monk vs. Charles Strehl.—Bail reduced to $500.

James B. Corwell vs. Thomas J. Steward.—Motion to dismiss complaint granted.

Michael R. Wilson vs. John Schenck.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Maynard.

Schroeder vs. Kuhlenberg.—This was a suit to recover $60 alleged to have been received from [illegible] by the defendant to hand over to the plaintiff. [illegible]

Before Judge McCarthy.

Horatio F. Call vs. H. E. Kerr.—This suit was brought by the plaintiff as proprietor of [illegible] Hotel, Fulton-street, Brooklyn, against the defendant for a board bill, which the defendant contested on the ground that he had been overcharged and the price of board raised without notice having been given to him. Also that Horatio F. Call was only nominally the proprietor, while his father, who was called as a witness, was so in fact.

George Burns vs. Thomas McLeland.—This was a suit brought by a tenant against his landlord for damages caused to his property by the overflowing of water in the house in which he resided, caused, it was alleged, by defective plumbing. It was testified that the water in plaintiff's store was two inches deep, and that the cellar was continually overflowed. On the part of the defence it was testified that the plumbing was in good order, and that the leakage was an unavoidable accident.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Feb. 11.

Before Recorder Smith.

Peter Loughlin, a young man of [illegible] appearance, was tried and convicted of assault and battery on Andrew Schaffner, a German, with intent to kill him. Some time in August last, Schaffner in company with a friend, was passing along Forty-ninth-street to the Seventh-avenue. On arriving at the corner of Seventh-avenue they were assaulted by two men, one of whom was proved to have been Loughlin, who is employed as a butcher in a slaughter-house in that vicinity. He stabbed Schaffner with a knife, inflicting two fearful wounds—one in the neck, another in the thigh—so that the poor man had to keep his bed for nearly seven weeks. The wounds were evidently intended for some other person, as Loughlin's friend was heard to exclaim, "That isn't the right man." The occurrence took place on a Sunday night, and the defence attempted to prove that Loughlin, at the time the assault was committed, was down at Washington Market, but they did not succeed satisfactorily; besides, it came out in evidence that defendant's friends had offered to compromise the matter by paying $120 to complainant if he would not appear against Loughlin.

The Jury deliberated an hour before giving their verdict.

James Wilson, a young man, was found guilty of robbery in the first degree. He forcibly took the watch of Mr. Ferdinand Caspang, a steward, employed on the steamship *Hermann*, on the night of the 2d of January last, at the corner of [illegible] and Duane streets. A police officer arrested him on the spot, and found the watch in his possession. The Recorder, on account of [illegible], sentenced him to the State Prison for the lowest term, ten years and three months.

Eliza Kautz, an elderly German Hebrew woman, was convicted of stealing a large amount of [illegible] jewelry and wearing apparel from Mrs. [illegible], by whom she was employed. The Recorder sentenced her to the State Prison for two years and six months. When the sentence was [illegible] her, she wept and wailed so much that she had to be removed from the Court-room.

The Grand Jury [illegible] presentments. The foreman, Anthony [illegible], asked, respectfully, to resign the position of Foreman of the Inquest, as the duties interfered with his business at the Exchange. He, however, should ever be ready to act as a Grand Juror, as the association was a pleasant one to him. The Court, under the circumstances, accepted the resignation, and appointed Joseph P. Brewster to the vacant foremanship. [illegible]

James Mackey, [illegible] third, pleaded guilty to petit larceny. [illegible] to the Penitentiary for six months.

John Mitchell, a colored boy, pleaded guilty [illegible]. The Court adjourned to [illegible].

[illegible] sections.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1857.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Burdell Investigation was continued yesterday, but its developments were trivial and unimportant. The Coroner received a telegraphic dispatch from Philadelphia, explaining that the trunk before referred to had been found to be the property of C. G. [illegible], of this City; so that mystery was cleared up. The first witness sworn yesterday was GEORGE DOUGLASS, the proprietor of a laundry establishment, at which ECKEL's clothes were washed. He observed nothing unusual in the articles received from ECKEL and SNODGRASS after the murder was discovered; so that this evidence elicited nothing. The Coroner expressed his determination to receive no anonymous letters hereafter in reference to the murder; parties having communications to make to him must sign their own names. JAMES SCOTT testified that he knew FARRELL, the witness, who was confronted with ECKEL on Tuesday; he had always considered FARRELL an honest and reliable man; but further than this he knew nothing. Dr. GEO. F. WOODWARD, who examined the wounds of Dr. BURDELL, put in, in evidence, a written document, describing the appearance of the wounds. He gave his theory of the manner in which the deed was committed; basing that theory upon his observations of the direction and extent of the stabs on the person, he concludes that the Doctor was seated at his table when he received the first blow in the shoulder from some one who approached him stealthily from behind,—that on receiving this blow, the Doctor rose and made his way towards the door, and that while his hand was upon the knob, he was struck the blow which severed the carotid artery,—that the stabs in the side were given after he fell,—and that neither the shoulder wound nor that in the neck would have been sufficient to prevent him from making an outcry. Other witnesses were examined, but their testimony was entirely unimportant.

The votes for President and Vice-President were counted before the two Houses of Congress, in joint convention, yesterday, and Mr. BUCHANAN, as President, and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, as Vice-President, were declared duly elected. The question was immediately raised as to counting the votes of Wisconsin, the electors of that State having met on the 4th, instead of the 3d of December, when the presiding officer decided that the functions of the two Houses had been discharged in the premises. This decision was dissented from by both Senators and Representatives, and much confusion ensued. At length, it being decided that no vote could be taken in convention, the Senate adjourned to their Chamber, and both Houses continued the consideration of the subject, without, however, coming to any conclusion. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the Submarine Telegraph bill was referred to the Post-Office Committee, will, probably, be considered to-day. Majority and minority reports from the Committee on Territories, relative to the Kansas Delegate case, were presented.

In the State Senate yesterday, a new bill to reorganize the Police Department of this City was introduced, and ordered to be printed. In the Assembly, favorable reports were made on the bills to reserve the slips on the East River, between Piers Nos. 2 and 10, for canal boats during the season of canal navigation, and to authorize the Staten Island Railroad Company to run ferry-boats. The Message of the Governor vetoing the Supply bill of 1856 was received, and after an unsuccessful effort to make it the special order for to-morrow the attempt was made to pass the bill over the veto, but it failed—the vote being Ayes 17, Noes 85.

Latest advices from Mexico represent the country to be unusually quiet, the only trouble proceeding from the rebellious disposition of the Clergy, some of whom it had been found necessary to proceed against in a summary manner. A rumor prevailed that the Apostolic Nuncio had demanded his passports preparatory to leaving the country.

The New-York State Agricultural Society met yesterday at Albany, and elected theirs officer for the ensuing year, a list of which will be found elsewhere. The Treasurer's report shows a balance of upwards of a thousand dollars in favor of the Society. Buffalo was fixed upon as the place for holding the next meeting.

Three steamers are now due from Europe. The *Niagara* at Halifax, the *Anglo-Saxon* at Portland, and the *Southampton* at this port.

A steam-boiler exploded near Buffalo, yesterday, by which the engineer, fireman and five laborers were killed, and several others were injured.

The subsiding of the waters of the Hudson River, at Albany, shows the losses in the lower part of the city to have been very great. The fronts of all the warehouses about State-street Bridge have been battered in, and some are entirely gone. The bridge, itself, is a complete wreck. The river is again frozen over so that teams can cross.

QUIMBY & Co.'s coach factory, at Newark, N. J., was destroyed by fire last evening, very little of the stock being saved. The fire was spreading at the latest accounts.

HOSEA J. GARDNER, Postmaster at Hingham, Mass., recently died from being poisoned by arsenic, and circumstances point to his wife as being guilty of administering it to him. The affair has caused much excitement in that community.

An amendment to the Constitution of Missouri has passed the popular branch of the Legislature of that State, restricting the State debt to $30,000.

The steamer *James Adger* returned from Hampton Roads last evening with the ship *Samuel Russell* in tow. By this arrival we have full details of the situation of the frozen fleet in the Chesapeake up to Monday, from our Special Reporter, who accompanied the expedition, and has been an eye-witness of what he relates.

The filibuster examination was continued yesterday. Some of the correspondence of Secretary MARCY to Mr. MARCOLETA, the former Minister from Nicaragua, relative to Nicaraguan matters, was submitted in evidence. Capt. CRUGER, late of Gen. WALKER's army, was the only witness examined. He answered such questions as he chose, but declined peremptorily to give any information touching military matters in Nicaragua.

EDWARD DAVID, charged as implicated with CARPENTIER, GRELLET and BALOT in the French National Railway fraud, has been arrested, and is now lodged with the other prisoners in the Eldridge-street Jail. The officers have been on the look-out for him a long time. The examination by Commissioner BETTS of the parties, which was assigned for yesterday, relative to sending them to France for trial, was adjourned till next Monday, on account of the engagement elsewhere of counsel.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a resolution was adopted, giving a Special Committee power to send for persons and papers in reference to the want of accommodation given the public by the City Railroads. A communication from the President of the Dry Dock Company stated that the Committee on Markets, to whom his proposition to the Board to sell the City a market site had been referred, had reported adversely thereto without ever holding a meeting or giving him an opportunity to appear before them. The Councilmen met last evening but did nothing of public importance.

In the Superior Court yesterday two important decisions were rendered. The one on the specification of the nature of the abandonment in marine insurance, and the other on the recovery of the amount of insurance money after a loss, before the delivery of the policy.

WILLIAM BURDELL applied yesterday to the Surrogate for letters of administration upon the personal (as Monday he did for the administration upon the real) estate of his brother, the murdered Dr. HARVEY BURDELL.

A Brooklyn lady of respectable family and only two months married, yesterday morning in a paroxysm of insanity escaped from her husband's watch, went to the privy, stripped herself, and leaping into the vault met a horrible death.

The New Administration—Difficulties of Mr. Buchanan's Position.

If it be true that "uneasy lies the head which wears a crown," untold must be the embarrassments and dilemmas which perplex a President of the United States, especially at the beginning of his Administration. A late number of the London *Morning Post* applauds with reason the wisdom of the framers of our Constitution, in assigning an interval of several months between the election and inauguration of our Chief Magistrates, during which to ponder at leisure the difficulties of their position. The use which is made of the third of a year, preceding their accession to the responsibilities of their high office, is indeed the safest trial of the competency of our Presidents elect, and the surest test by which to weigh their chances of an honorable or an inglorious career of authority.

The excessive caution, which is a striking characteristic of Mr. BUCHANAN, has not been sufficient to exclude judgment, already, respecting the course of action he may adopt. It is abundantly evident that he is keenly sensitive, both with regard to the obstructions to a successful programme, and the severe account he will be held to by the millions with whose interests he is intrusted. He knows that there are shoals and quicksands, which it will require almost unprecedented sagacity to steer clear of, and enticements which it will demand unusual fortitude to resist. The selection of a Cabinet, and a proper choice of foreign and local federal officers, are, excepting so far as they indicate a policy, of minor importance, when compared with a plan to be adopted, in relation to the paramount question of the day, which shall satisfy the country, put an end to sectionalism, and remove the reproach which has been cast upon us, both at home and abroad, during the past four years.

The indications thus far, since the election, respecting Mr. BUCHANAN's course on the Slavery and territorial questions, have been favorable. His associations, speeches and letters, as well as the changed tone of the Southern journals in his interest, point to an impartial, liberal and anti-sectional administration. It, nevertheless, remains to be seen whether the wise policy thus foreshadowed will be adhered to. The very amiability and tenacious caution of Mr. BUCHANAN's character render him liable to be borne down against his better judgment by the opposition of determined will. It is well known that an intestine warfare is waging in the Southern Democratic camp—in fact, between the national and fire-eating parties at the South—which is all the more bitter because the inflammation, so far, has been rather internal than external. It is evident, if Mr. BUCHANAN perseveres in the programme which is attributed to him, that the heart-burnings between North and South will speedily come to an end; but that they will be succeeded by the malignant disunion opposition to his administration, of that portion of the Southern population which is represented by JEFFERSON DAVIS, TOOMBS, the Charleston *Mercury*, the New-Orleans *Delta*, Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, HUNTER, and the seven divine-right Pro-Slavery men in the House of Representatives. Senator SLIDELL and Governor WISE, of Virginia, who will probably succeed to the first vacancy from his State to the United States Senate, may, probably, be counted on as heads of the Southern Union Democrats in Congress, and of the vast majority of the people in the Slaveholding States. The head and front of the secessionists will be JEFFERSON DAVIS, whose place in the Senate is secure for the next six years. What his faction lack in strength, will be amply made up for by frantic fanaticism, unceasing threats, and the noise and bustle which signalize a rebellion. Each of the two parties claims its Northern adherents. Those of the Toombs-Davis clique refer to the Dickinson-Walker Hard-Shells of New-York, TOUCEY, of Connecticut, DOUGLAS, SHIELDS and others as their supporters, while MARCY, CASS, CLIFFORD, GLANCY JONES, DODGE, the Softs of this State, nearly all the Democratic members of Congress elect from the North, are looked to by those who are contented with a strict and literal interpretation of the Kansas-Nebraska law, and do not desire that the Federal Government should be made a tool for the extension of Slavery.

The all-important question of the day, is, what will Mr. BUCHANAN decide upon in these circumstances? Will he fall back into the errors of his predecessor, or hold the reins of Government impartially, with the firm hand and iron will which are claimed for him by his Northern adherents? We sincerely trust the latter. If he is aided by the powerful influence of Governor WISE, whose conversion to broad Union views, since the Presidential election, is asserted strenuously by his friends, the opposition of fire-eaterism, though violent, can be but transient in the States of Virginia and Maryland. The Hamilton speech of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE may also be looked upon as the full expression of the views of the future Vice-President upon the subject of Slavery, and they are, to say the least, far more enlightened than we have been accustomed to hear, for the last few years, from Southern orators. Mr. BUCHANAN is said to have declared, a few weeks ago, that he should give "the widest possible berth to Disunionists of both sections of the country." If he maintains that resolve, it will be a cause for the highest satisfaction.

City Reform.

Our citizens are awaiting with a good deal of anxiety the action of the State Legislature, in regard to Reforms in our City Government. The conviction is universal that some reform is imperatively required,—that the enormous expense to which the City is subjected,—the flagrant abuses known to prevail in every department of the public service, and the comparative inefficiency of the Government for all useful purposes, demand some measures of redress. And although the fault rests primarily upon our own people,—upon their neglect to choose honest and capable men for places of trust and power,—much of the evil is traceable directly to defects in the machinery by which these powers are exercised. We cannot have a Charter which shall make rogues honest;—but we can have one which shall render it more difficult than it is at present for rogues to rob and plunder the public.

There are some very important amendments to our present charter, upon which nearly all are agreed. The conviction of men of all parties is, that the Common Council is badly organized, and that the system of separate and irresponsible executive departments has proved a failure. Everybody feels that the Board of Councilmen is too large for any good purpose,—that it invites dishonest men to seek an election to it, and that it imposes no check whatever upon the action of the other Board. It ought to be reduced;—and we think the general impression would be in favor of making it the *smaller* and the *superior* of the two branches of the Common Council—since there is an obvious absurdity in making it merely the duplicate of the other Board. At all events, it is too large now, and everybody would favor its reduction.

So also all classes and all parties are in favor of changing the system of Executive departments,—of having them no longer elective, but let them be filled either by one branch of the Common Council upon the nomination of the Mayor, or by the joint action of the two Boards. It would be highly desirable also to have them organized as a Board, acting together upon matters of general interest and made responsible, each for his own department, directly to some central authority. The great evil in our present municipal government is lack of responsibility. There is no such thing as a general supervising authority. Each department is isolated and independent—acting upon its own authority and without check or oversight from any quarter.

Upon these points and some others that might be mentioned there is no great difference of sentiment among our citizens. Why, then, cannot the Legislature at once amend our charter in these respects, and afterwards take up those matters concerning which there is more doubt? The apparent purpose to combine all the various measures relating to the City, and act upon them all at once, is likely to end in the defeat of all. This is precisely the reason why nothing has been accomplished for the last two years upon this subject. The Legislature undertakes *too much* at once. The several bills required are brought forward as parts of a general system, and each thus shares whatever odium or opposition may exist against any other,—whereas each should stand upon its own merits.

The Legislature, it strikes us, would do well to pass at once such an amended charter as the City needs. Then the questions of a Police Commission—a commission for the Central Park and one for the new City Hall, and other matters which give rise to controversy, can be brought up in order and decided each for itself. But something should be done at once, else the whole will be thrust into the very close of the session and stand a very good chance of not being acted upon at all.

Marine Signals.

During the last session of Congress, a bill to "provide for the general introduction of a uniform code of Marine Signals," was introduced to the Senate and quietly slipped through the forms of legislation, without attracting any public attention. That bill is now before the House of Representatives, under a recommendation of the Committee on Commerce; and the shipowners of New-York and Boston, who have discovered that, if it becomes a law, it will impose on them an unnecessary and unjust tax, are sending in remonstrances against its passage.

The bill in question proposes that a system of marine signals, recently invented by Mr. HENRY J. ROGERS, shall be adopted as our national code of marine signals; and that every vessel sailing under the United States flag, whose burden is three hundred and fifty tons and upwards, shall be supplied by its owner with a complete set of ROGERS' signal-flags and a copy of ROGERS' chart-books explaining them. This supply to be made within twelve months from the passage of the bill; and the penalty for every neglect to be $300, to be enforced by a seizure and forfeiture of the unsupplied vessel.

This is certainly a most remarkable bill. We doubt if Congress ever discussed a more outrageous scheme for legalizing a private monopoly than this; which is to compel the commerce of the United States to pay tribute to the ingenuity of a private speculator in charts and bunting! This bill fixes the price of the charts at $10, and the cost of a set of signal flags will average from $35 to $40. So every individual in the United States who owns a ship, bark, brig or schooner of 350 tons and upwards, must, within a year from the passage of the bill, if it be allowed to pass, pay about $50 into the pocket of Mr. HENRY J. ROGERS! If he refuse to pay this tax the Collector of the Custom House in his District will report the fact to the District-Attorney, who will immediately libel the unsupplied vessel, condemn it and sell it—unless the owner will pay a penalty of $300 and costs! There are perhaps ten thousand vessels, sailing under the United States flag, whose owners would be compelled, by this act, to expend nearly a half a million of dollars, for no possible benefit to themselves or to any department of commerce.

What powers of persuasion were used to pass this bill through the Senate, we have been unable to learn. We are glad to see that the House is disposed to scrutinize it. There is no necessity for any national code of marine signals. The signals now generally used by American and English ships, and which have, for many years, been recognized by the ships of all nations, [illegible] signals; and they are sufficient for every communication that can be desired between ships at sea, or between a ship and a signal station on shore. All well-equipped European ships are supplied with Marryatt's signals, and nearly every American ship sailing to a foreign country takes them and uses them. They have become, by a common usage, the international signals of commerce; and any attempt by Congress to supersede them, in our own ships, by the invention of Mr. ROGERS, will only create trouble, and will render the whole system of flag conversation between American and foreign ships unintelligible and useless. Congress cannot compel British, or French, or Spanish, or Dutch ships to hoist ROGERS' signal flags. Of what benefit, then, can they be to our own ships, which are constantly associated with the ships of these nations?

However superior ROGERS' system of flags may be to MARRYATT's, its merits have never been tested by experience. But if experience should demonstrate its usefulness, any new improvement in the general system of flag telegraphs, which may be made hereafter, will be permanently excluded from adoption by the passage of this monopoly bill. If ROGERS' system is really more valuable than any other, it will gradually work its way into favor without the compulsory assistance of Government. To force the system into adoption is an outrage upon our shipowners, which will only be the initiation of greater wrongs. For if Congress may dictate to our shipmasters what signals they shall fly from their mastheads, why may it not also direct what compass shall swing in the binnacle of our ships, what barometer shall hang in the cabin, what chronometer shall measure the time, on what chart the master shall track his course, of what duck the topsails shall be made and of what hemp the rigging, whose patent windlass, or capstan, or chain stopper shall be used; and, indeed, why may not Congress order that Bowditch's venerable epitome shall be thrown overboard, and its place supplied by the theories of some tyro in the mathematics of navigation! If the power "to regulate commerce," which the Constitution confers upon Congress, may be used to legalize a speculation in signal flags; it may also be used to force upon our shipowners any other monopoly, whether the interests of Commerce require it, or not. And it is not difficult to foresee that there will be no end to the evils consequent upon such a despotic system of legislation.

Inaugural Speeches.

Apropos to the near approach of Mr. BUCHANAN's inauguration as the eighteenth regularly elected President of the United States, the *Pennsylvanian* takes a retrospect of all the inaugural speeches of his predecessors, all of which it is to be remembered have been delivered since he was born, so young are we as a nation. WASHINGTON delivered his first and only inaugural speech to the Senate, as did both ADAMS and JEFFERSON, but he delivered none on his second election. Though JEFFERSON delivered his first inaugural in the Senate Chamber, it was addressed to his "Friends and Countrymen." Since his time the inaugural speeches of the Presidents have been addressed to the people, and have been delivered from the portico of the Capitol. Though they have come to be regarded as an essential part of the ceremony, they do not necessarily belong to it, and are, in fact, extra-Constitutional. They are purely voluntary on the part of the President, who is only required by the Constitution to take the oath of office. If Mr. BUCHANAN should see fit to dispense with an inaugural address altogether, he might do so, and he might plead the example of WASHINGTON at his second inauguration as a precedent. But he will not probably venture upon such an innovation, and knowing the fondness of the people for bunkum speeches he will gratify them. The inaugurals of our Presidents have not been remarkable productions. JEFFERSON's first inaugural contained two expressions which have become part of the currency of speech viz: "The full tide of successful experiment," and "entangling alliances," a phrase which has been generally attributed to WASHINGTON. General HARRISON's allusion to the "remark of a Roman Consul," and General TAYLOR's "all the world and the rest of mankind," are all that the inaugurals of our other Presidents have contributed to the currency of conversation. General HARRISON's inaugural is further remarkable in being longer than that of any other of the Presidents, and for containing a distinct avowal that he would not be a candidate for reëlection. Poor old man! In another month and he was in his grave. Gen. TAYLOR has the credit, which should not be lightly esteemed, of making the shortest address of any of our Chief Magistrates. Gen. PIERCE is the only President who committed his inaugural to memory, and spoke it, like a school-boy, instead of reading it as a State paper, copies of which had already been placed in the hands of the people. We shall see very soon what peculiarities there may be in the inaugural of Old Buck, who may be regarded as the last of our Presidents who lived in the days of WASHINGTON.

NECESSITY FOR A POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.—It must be confessed, to our great discredit, that the Postal system of the United States is practically inferior to that of any European country. In one of its most important branches—the safe conveyance of money—it is wholly deficient. A merchant prefers to intrust an express company rather than the Post-Office department with a valuable package, and though the inadequacy of the latter to supply the great and increasing wants of the people is notorious, yet year after year passes away, and we do not see the slightest effort at improvement. If, to obtain such improvement, we were obliged to wait, by force of circumstances, until some new and unheard-of plan could be successfully adopted, there might be some excuse for this negligence. But plans have been already invented, and, in other countries, are worked with the most marked success. We have only to adopt them—to put into practice a system, the benefits of which have been already demonstrated;—yet we refuse to make the attempt, and cling to our old fogyism with a tenacity wholly opposed to the general spirit of Yankee go-aheadativeness.

Our present system of registering letters is a humbug. Every one knows it to be a humbug. It offers no more security for the safe transmission of a valuable letter than is to be found in the ordinary channel. The only difference is that no claim for [illegible]. This system of registration has been established for several years, but instead of being a check to stealing money inclosed to the mails, it has rather been the means of pointing out to dishonest men in the service the exact place where money letters can be obtained.

The practice of remitting sums of money through Post-Office orders has existed in Great Britain for a long period. In Canada, also, the same system has been in successful operation for several years. It is estimated that over $50,000,000 are annually transmitted through the British Post-Offices by means of money orders, and not two dollars in the million are, within the same period, lost by mail robberies, fire or other causes. This is surely ample proof of the safety of this mode of transmitting money. In Great Britain no order is issued for over five pounds sterling, but we see no reason why orders should not be issued, as in Canada, to the extent of twenty-five pounds or $100. According to the English plan, every Post-Office is a money-order office; but in Canada only the larger offices, or about one eighth of the whole number, are authorized to draw money orders. These, however, are details which may or may not be adopted according to circumstances. We want the system first, and can make improvements afterwards.

We believe that the establishment of some safe mode for the transmission of valuable letters amounts now to a necessity, and the want of it should no longer be tolerated. We trust that the matter will receive the attention of Congress before adjournment. Its importance to the mercantile community cannot be overestimated; and the adoption of the British money-order system will be invaluable to the whole public, and will make a considerable addition to the revenue of the Department. The charges made in England for issuing orders are on a scale of one half per cent.; and our people would willingly submit to even a higher tax, provided it insured the safe conveyance of their letters. The benefits of the system would be felt by every class of the community and especially by subscribers to newspapers and other periodicals.

THE NEWSPAPER AS A DETECTIVE AGENT.—It has probably occurred to many persons, during the progress of the Burdell inquest, that the *publicity* given to the proceedings has been a serious impediment to the ends of justice. If the whole investigation had been secret no one witness could have known what another had stated,—nor could parties cognizant of facts have been advised of measures which may have induced them to keep out of the way.

This is plausible and to a certain extent true: but there is decidedly another side to the story. All the important testimony thus far given has been elicited by the public press. It is curious to observe how utterly useless, for purposes of detection, the Police of the City has been from the beginning of the inquest. Not a single important witness has been discovered,—nor a single clue traced by this Department of the City Government. The most pertinent evidence has been given by parties who had been overheard to converse on the subject, and whose names have been given to the Coroner generally by anonymous letters:—and these conversations have been elicited solely by the reports and comments of the Press. FARRELL, the most important witness of all, never thought of any special connection between his sitting upon the door-step of No. 31 Bond-street, and the murder, until he read the reports in the papers; and even then he would not have come forward if the conversation into which these reports betrayed him had not been repeated to the Coroner. The same thing is true of several of the other witnesses.

The truth is, the public mind is stimulated to an extraordinary activity by the publicity given to the details of the case in the Press. Curiosity is aroused,—every one becomes eager to aid in detecting the guilt,—and thus every reader of the newspaper becomes a volunteer detective. If publicity, therefore, has its drawbacks, it has also its advantages: and we have little doubt that an inquest into any mysterious crime, is on the whole, greatly aided by the journals of the day.

RETURN OF WINTER—WHERE'S E. M.?—After a few days of southerly breezes, sunshine and sloppy walking, the wind has veered round again to the northwest, and the moustaches of gentlemen who sport these embellishments are again hung with icicles when they go out of doors. Our weather friend of Brooklyn Heights, who put on his thin shoes and Summer costume to go up among the Adirondack Mountains in search of cold weather, like Mephistophiles on the Brocken, might have been gratified to his heart's core if he had remained in his own wooden house among his thermometers. The last news from him left him among "the mountains," and we fear that when we hear from him again he will be lying upon a bed of frozen balls, as stiff and stark as the frigid tubes of his thermometers. We hope not. But what can be expected when a man goes wandering among the mountains of the North in mid-Winter with nothing on but the dress he wore in July? Since E. M. went off on his Northern explorations, the weather has been playing all sorts of antics, and nobody has been able to tell whether we were in the middle or at the end of a cold cycle. It is high time that E. M. came back; we miss his valuable communications about yesterday's weather.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.—The city of Boston is not much larger than one of our up-town Wards, yet the Common Council of that enterprising little metropolis of New-England has appropriated $18,000 to defray the expense of cleaning the streets of snow after the late heavy snow-storm. The money was well expended, and, if ten times the amount had been appropriated here for a similar purpose, it would have been true economy; though the money might have been spent without the streets being much benefited by it. Under the administration of Mr. Commissioner ENGLISH something more than money is necessary to secure us unobstructed streets.

THE BRITISH MINISTER.—The following paragraph from a distinguished member of the British Parliament, gives us an inkling of the character of the new British Minister:

"I hope you will like NAPIER. He is clever and well-disposed—somewhat formal and (if I may make bold to say so) *Bostonian* in his manner, but his wife is very pretty and pleasant."

[illegible] The detention of freight trains on the railroads limited our supply of Beeves for the present week. But a few hundred were offered at Forty-fourth-street yesterday morning, and these sold at irregular prices. The total receipts in the City for a week past, however, amounted to about twenty-five hundred bullocks, which have all gone into the hands of butchers, and the present demand is not very great. As the retailers made no deduction from their "regular rates" when the wholesale price lowered, they will not, of course, make any advance now, "all on account of the freshet."

A LETTER OUT OF LIBERTY.

Our Correspondent at Liberty—The Minnesota Land Bill, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. [illegible]

It will probably be expected of your correspondent that he should have a long story to tell, now that he is released from the custody of [illegible] that his overcharged [illegible] of necessity burst and flood [illegible] some time to come. Gently,—if you please, kind reader. The time is not yet ripe for [illegible] nor yet for the exposure of [illegible] which has been perpetrated. In a few days [illegible] to solve the riddle,—and then [illegible] my triumph will be fully apparent. [illegible] from the beginning I was well aware [illegible] facts in my possession the Committee had no right to ask and ought not ask the question, for the refusal to answer which I have been for nearly three weeks under arrest; and I know that in the end this will be apparent. I have not receded [illegible] but I stood before the Committee to-day precisely as I did the first day of my examination, except that I have taken a little pains to force upon the Committee explanations necessary to remove misapprehensions for which they were alone responsible. I am not complaining of them,—but stating facts. Their misapprehensions removed, they see the case just as I do, and would seem to be loth to ask the question they pressed before, as I was to answer it. There let the matter rest at present; and in due time my pledge to make my whole course clear as the noon-day sun, will be redeemed.

The Minnesota Land Bill that was is no more. Its most earnest friends mourn over its fate, and refuse to be comforted. Could better evidence of [illegible] be afforded than is found in the fact that it [illegible] so suddenly under the criticisms of the Senate [illegible] I submit not. The whole scheme was evidently of the most tender and fragile character,—a bubble which burst upon the least puncture. It is to be hoped, however, that the true friends of Minnesota will not despair. That rich and populous Territory undoubtedly deserves a reasonable grant of land for Railroad purposes, and the only reason she has not obtained it long since is that her meritorious and just claims have been availed of by [illegible] strangers to her soil, having no stake in her prosperity, but who have twice defeated her interests to give effect to promote their own.

[illegible]

It is but simple justice that while there can be no [illegible], no further delay should occur [illegible] grant of alternate sections of land for Railroad purposes to Minnesota, to be made either direct to the Legislature, or to responsible companies who are able and willing to promptly and judiciously apply them to Railroad purposes.

I have not seen the new bill recently introduced into the Senate by Mr. [illegible], for this purpose. I understand, however, that it proposes a grant for less than seven hundred miles of road, instead of [illegible] hundred miles as before, and that the grant shall be made direct to the Territory, and not in pare to a foreign company composed of speculators, who would make their interests provide a fund directly or indirectly for improper purposes. If the [illegible] of [illegible] action, it ought to pass at once. By acting upon it at once, Congress may [illegible] the unfortunate [illegible] [illegible] that it is impossible [illegible] rebuke corruption at Washington [illegible] ing to it, without destroying all chance of [illegible] proper measure—or in other words, that a bad [illegible] in order to be carried at all, must be put in such shape that it is not fit to receive the votes of honest members.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. [illegible]

United States vs. The Minnesota and N. W. Railroad Company.—Chief-Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court. This was a motion to [illegible] a case which had been decided. Held that where a case had been regularly argued and submitted, the Court would refuse a rehearing—unless some member of the Court having acted with the majority should entertain a doubt as to the correctness of the opinion given. This rule was inflexible. No member of the Court doubting the correctness of the opinion delivered in the case, the motion is overruled.

Edmund Rice vs. The Minnesota and N. W. Railroad Company.—This opinion was also delivered by Chief-Justice TANEY—who held that the amount in controversy being larger or smaller would not be permitted to affect the rights of litigants in the Court. The case stands No. 251 on the docket and will not be reached for twelve months. The motion was for taking the case up out of its order in consideration of the large interests involved. Every suit stands upon equal footing, and must be called in its turn as it stands upon the docket. To this rule there are but two exceptions—1st, When the case concerns the Government in the collection of her revenues; and 2d, When the life or liberty of a citizen is involved. Motion overruled. [illegible]

No decision to-day in the Court of Claims.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

Case No. 57.—Arguments concluded.

PETER G. WHEELER, of New-York, was admitted as Attorney and Counsellor.

Academy of Music.

VERDI's opera of "Ernani"—a work that is perennially green and perpetually pleasant—was revived here last night to a good house. The performance was good, especially [illegible]. [illegible] *Elvira*, and Signor [illegible]'s *Carlo*. Signor [illegible] exerted himself, and sang as he always does, skilfully and like an artist—but the exertion produced some vocal effects which were not altogether pleasant.

On Friday night the "Trovatore" will be played for the last time. This will be the last night of the season under Mr. STRAKOSCH—a season which, we are happy to say, has been successful, in spite of much violent and unprincipled opposition.

☞ The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] have not yet been recovered from the ruins of the fire at the corner of Mercer and Bleecker streets.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE TIME has arrived to prepare for the Spring and Summer trade. He who buys a Sewing Machine now will have a great advantage over him who purchases after the hurry for work comes on. The fact that Singer's Machines and no other will answer for making clothing, shoe-fitting and carriage work, is well understood. I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette is just published, and is full of information about Sewing Machines. Copies sent gratis to all who apply.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous [illegible] beautiful in its results. Applied in [illegible] BATCHELOR'S WIGS [illegible] nents satisfy the [illegible] permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock [illegible] BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO. by the Industrial [illegible], at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority, Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and [illegible] Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand pianos from [illegible] to $150; melodeons, $40 to $135.

"There was a sound of revelry by night."—Byron.
LADIES, IF YOU WISH WHITE SATIN, KID and linen gaiter boots and slippers for balls and parties, and India rubber boots and shoes [illegible] patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and patent [illegible] Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

PARIS BOOTS, PER ARAGO, CORK AND Double Soles and Dress Boots, from [illegible] J. Forr and Melles. EUGENE FERRIS & SON, Boot-makers, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

SMITH & BROUWER, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF MEER-FIRE STOCKS, &c. [illegible] the attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS to their extensive assortment of Spring and Summer styles.

[illegible] Cod-Liver Oil.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S GENUINE COD-LIVER OIL is [illegible] and made from Fresh Livers—It is [illegible] medicine, and is recommended as the most reliable [illegible] for CONSUMPTION and SCROFULA. HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

The Popularity of Rushton's Cod-Liver Oil as a remedy for pulmonary diseases, is rapidly on [illegible] FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S [illegible] No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

A Cure for Influenza.—This troublesome [illegible] can be cured in two or three days by using half a bottle of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. All irritation of the throat and bronchial tubes subsides at once under the soothing influence of this Balsam. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS.

A Card.—The managers of the "Woman's Hospital Association," at their first meeting held since Jan. 28, [illegible] to offer their thanks to those to whom they are [illegible] for the handsome sum by which their Treasuries have been replenished; the proceeds of the [illegible] Concert then given having netted $2,854 68. [illegible] Dr. TOWNSEND for giving the use of his mansion, entirely prepared for the occasion, and the magnificence shown in every arrangement; to those who so kindly gave their services as performers; and to the Committee of Arrangements. [illegible] The Board of Managers of the "Woman's Hospital" gratefully acknowledge the receipt of 50 per cent. of the proceeds of the Charity Ball, given at the Academy of Music Jan. 13, from the Treasurer of the "Nursery and Child's Hospital," being the sum of $1,440 12. [illegible] Madison-av., New-York, Feb. 1, 1857.

[illegible] Alumni of the New-York Free Academy.—NOTICE.—A special meeting of the Association [illegible] in the Chapel of that Institution, Room No. 5, THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Business of importance will be [illegible] By order of the Executive Committee. RODNEY G. KIMBALL, President. CHARLES E. PRATT, Secretary.

[illegible] Library Association.—Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON will deliver his address on the [illegible] Dr. Chapin's church, Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING next, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets [illegible] can be had at the library, down-town office, No. 15 Nassau-st., and [illegible] only at the door on the evening of the lecture. FLOYD CLARKSON, Chairman Lecture Committee.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY. [illegible] Salt Rheum, [illegible] S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetic, No. 77 [illegible] between Broadway and Church-st.

[illegible] Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.—Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON not having [illegible] Further notice of the time and place of the address will be duly given. [illegible]

[illegible] GRANNA & CO., Manufacturers, [illegible] GEO. GRANNA, No. 116 6th-av. JAMES AITON.

[illegible] Fancy Goods [illegible] Lubin's extracts, [illegible] RUFUS R. [illegible] & CO., No. 3 Nassau-st.

PERSONAL.

[illegible] JOHN [illegible] formerly of Great Yarmouth [illegible] will communicate with [illegible] Solicitors, Great Yarmouth, England.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY T. [illegible] H. ARNOLD [illegible]

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A GENTLEMAN, FORTY years of age, of first-rate social position, independent circumstances, widower, desires to correspond with a lady, with a view to matrimony. The lady must be between 30 and 40, pecuniarily independent, respectable connections; refinement of mind preferred to beauty or person. References exchanged. Address J. YARBOROUGH, Union-square Post Office, New-York.

LECTURES.

THE LATE GEORGE STEERS.—A DIScourse, with original poetry, on the genius of our great ship-builder, by WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE, and splendid and appropriate music by JACOB's celebrated Band, at the Broadway Tabernacle, THIS EVENING. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Ladies free. Tickets 25c.

E. Y. HALL, E. ABBOTT, WADE WILSON, } Committee.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF NEW-YORK.—Fifth Lecture by RALPH WALDO EMERSON, at Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—The Conduct of Life. Tickets 25 cents; for sale at the bookstores and at the door. Remaining lectures by WENDELL PHILLIPS, Feb. 19; and Hon. N. P. BANKS, Jr., March 5. DWIGHT H. OLMSTEAD, Chairman Lecture Committee.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—A paper will be read THIS EVENING at [illegible] o'clock, at the Small Chapel of the New-York University, Washington-square, by HENRY C. CAREY, Esq., of Philadelphia. Free to members of the Society and their friends.

LECTURE AT PACKER INSTITUTE, JOralemon-st., Brooklyn, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D. Subject—Representative Men, the Hero, the Bigot, the Citizen. Admission 25 cents.

AT A MEETING OF THE "HEADS OF Departments" in charge of the Governors of the Almshouse, T. Daly was appointed Chairman, and George Kellock, Jr., Secretary. On motion:

"Resolved, That a Public Dinner be tendered Simeon Draper, Esq., late President of the Board, and Isaac Bell, Jr., late Governor, as an expression of our opinion of their character as citizens, and an appreciation of their services as public officers; and that the Chairman request their acceptance at such time as may best suit their convenience."

An adjournment meeting the following correspondence was read and ordered to be published:

TIMOTHY DALY, Chairman.
GEO. KELLOCK, Jr., Sec'y.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1857.

SIMEON DRAPER and ISAAC BELL, Jr., Esqs.:

Gentlemen: I have been selected by the Heads of the different departments under charge of the Governors of the Almshouse, to request your acceptance of a Public Dinner, (at such time as may to you be most agreeable,) to allow us an opportunity of manifesting our high appreciation of your characters as citizens, and also as members of the late Board of Governors.

Soliciting an early answer, I am,
Very truly and respectfully yours,
TIMOTHY DALY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.

TIMOTHY DALY, Esq., Chairman, &c.

Dear Sir: We acknowledge with deep emotion the receipt of your note of the 3d inst., in behalf of the Heads of Departments of the Almshouse, inviting us to a Public Dinner expressive of a kind recollection of our united service while sharing with our brother Governors in the administration of the affairs committed to the charge of the Governors of the Almshouse. This compliment, unsolicited and unexpected as it is, serves to make cheerful [illegible] the remembrance of public service, though inadequately and but partially performed. Be this however [illegible] the wish was not wanting, while we, aided by the Heads of the Department, and in connection with the other members of the Board of Governors and other officers of the Department, used our best endeavors to adjust, simplify and carry forward the [illegible] Without, however, [illegible] we beg you to express to all [illegible] in whose behalf you have given the invitation, our sincere thanks for the complimentary tender of [illegible] assuring them, however, that [illegible] our long-cherished mutual good-will [illegible] personal expression, in adopting the mode so kindly suggested in your note.

We feel assured that our declination will not deprive [illegible] of meeting together and acting together [illegible] whether it be to retrospect our hours of mutual public duty, or anticipate the future in the pursuit of personal happiness.

With sentiments of respect and friendship,
Your obedient servants,
S. DRAPER,
ISAAC BELL, Jr.

ADVERTISE NORTH. ADVERTISE SOUTH. ADVERTISE EAST. ADVERTISE WEST. — VOLCKNER, OWEN & CO., GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENTS, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, New-York. Will advertise for merchants, manufacturers, and business men generally, in any part of the United States or Canada, at the lowest possible rates. Newspapers from every part of the United States and Canada kept on file for the inspection of advertisers, and every information as to the best places and terms cheerfully given.

BILLIARD TABLES.—DECKER'S MECHANIcal [illegible] superior to all [illegible] L. DECKER, (late Griffith & Decker.)

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED—ONLY COMPLETE EDITION. FRANK FORESTER'S SPORTING SCENES AND CHARACTERS. CONTAINING FULL REMARKS ON ALL KINDS OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SHOOTING AND SPORTING. Being one of the most entertaining works on Sporting ever printed. BY FRANK FORESTER.

Making two large volumes, bound in cloth, gilt, and illustrated with beautiful Sporting Scenes, designed by the Author, and engraved in the finest style of the art.

Be particular to ask for and get the book with the above title, and take no other for it, as this work is allowed by all critics to be superior to anything else ever written by Frank Forester.

Read what the National Magazine for March says of it:

FRANK FORESTER'S SPORTING SCENES AND CHARACTERS. 2 vols. 12mo. PHILADELPHIA: T. B. PETERSON.—Frank Forester is without a rival in this line. There are no volumes in the language, of the kind, equal to his "Sporting Scenes and Characters." It contains "The Warwick Woodlands," "My Shooting Box," "The Deer-Stalkers," and "The Quorndon Hounds;" the four tales which make up these two volumes. The character of Tom Draw will live as long as that of Cooper's Leather-Stocking. Mr. T. B. Peterson has issued these volumes in a very elegant style, on thick paper, with graphic embellishments, and in tasteful bindings. There are few gentlemen who will not read the "Sporting Scenes" with delight, and even instruction, for the author is no ignorant compiler of wood-craft incidents, but a famed Nimrod, who has won trophies without number.

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

These volumes are full of life, spirit and entertainment. Nothing more racy or sprightly of the kind could well be imagined. The scenes and characters are at once graphically and glowingly described.

From the Evening Argus.

Those of our readers who are fond of sport, and wish to while away a leisure moment these cold, unpleasant evenings with which we are now visited, in the imaginary chase and wild hunt for game, will find a treasure in Frank Forester's Sporting Scenes and Characters, published by Peterson.

From the Evening Bulletin.

These "Scenes and Characters" have, in a scattered form, long been extremely popular, and have been eagerly bought and sought by the lovers of lively reading. They are now destined to take an entirely fresh start, having been just collected and published by T. B. Peterson, in two large volumes, bound in cloth, gilt, "illustrated with beautiful sporting scenes, designed by the author, and engraved in the finest style of art." Those desirous of making an acceptable gift to a sporting friend, should get this beautifully printed and very cheap work.

Price of both volumes, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents.

Copies of the above work will be sent to any person, to any place at all, FREE OF POSTAGE, on their remitting the price to the publisher, in a letter.

Published and for sale by T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC. FRANK FORESTER'S SPORTING SCENES AND CHARACTERS.

The public are hereby notified by the author that this publication is a fraud on the community.

It consists of four old works published many years ago under separate titles, and does not contain one word which the reading world does not know by heart.

It is published without my authority, and I disclaim all connection with it or its publisher.

I consider this to be an attempt to palm some casual stories—originally written for sporting newspapers, and republished in book form as elaborate sporting works for practical purposes, and therefore I take this occasion to guard the public against being defrauded by a false application of my name. HENRY WM. HERBERT.

The Cedars, near Newark, N. J.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA. POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON. (Twelfth Subscription Night.) FRIDAY, Feb. 13, BENEFIT OF MAURICE STRAKOSCH, When will be performed, by general request, Verdi's Grand Opera, in 4 acts, IL TROVATORE. Mlle. TERESA PARODI, Madame D'ORMY, Signori TIBERINI, MORELLI and BARILLI, in the principal rôles. Director and Conductor .... MAURICE STRAKOSCH. Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier .... $1. Secured Seats .... 50c. extra. | Amphitheatre .... 25c. Family Circle .... 50c. | Private Boxes, from $8 to $10. The Box-Offices for securing seats will be open daily, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M., at the Academy of Music, Hall & Son's, Van Norden & King's and Breusing's. Opera commences at 8.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE. THURSDAY—First appearance of Mrs. ADA PLUNKETT. New play of RETRIBUTION—first time. Mr. Brougham in two favorite characters. The two Dromios by Burton and Brougham. A new Ballet Divertissement, called the ECCENTRIC LOVERS. A capital bill embodying novelty, variety, talent and fun. Mr. Brougham's benefit on SATURDAY.

MR. JOHN BROUGHAM'S BENEFIT, AT BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, NEXT SATURDAY. J. B. respectfully invites the coöperation of his friends on the above joyous occasion. A superior Bill has been selected, embodying the largest possible amount of Fun in one evening's performance. Messrs. BURTON and BROUGHAM will appear together in two humorous pieces. The great attraction of the DUALITY, or The Unwarrantable Intrusion of Mr. Brougham on Mr. Burton. HIS LAST LEGS. The Doings of the SIAMESE TWINS, and a favorite and laughable piece in which Mr. Burton, Miss Polly Marshall, Mrs. C. Howard, Mr. G. Fisher, etc., will appear. Remember, SATURDAY. Box Book now open.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Three last nights of CAMILLE. THURSDAY, the 12; Friday, 13th; and Saturday, 14th. Those who desire to see MISS MATILDA HERON In this beautiful impersonation are respectfully informed that these are for the present the last three nights on which they can have an opportunity of witnessing it.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. The public are respectfully informed that the first benefit in this City of MISS MATILDA HERON will take place on SATURDAY, Feb. 14, on which occasion she will appear for the last time, for the present, in her great impersonation of the heroine in the play of CAMILLE, translated by herself, being the twenty-first night of its performance in New-York, and the two hundred and seventeenth of its performance in this country.

CHAMBERS-STREET THEATRE. JAMES S. WOOD .... Treasurer. MRS. McMAHON as LADY TEAZLE. THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1857. SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Lady Teazle .... Mrs. McMahon. Mrs. Candour .... Mrs. Coleman Pope. Joseph Surface .... Mr. W. Hamblin. Dance .... Mlle. Anna Kruger. To conclude with the petite comedy of PERFECTION. Sir Lawrence Paragon .... Mr. Russell. Kate O'Brien (with song) .... Mrs. E. Roe. FRIDAY, Feb. 13—Benefit of Mrs. COLEMAN POPE, on which occasion CAMILLE will be produced. SATURDAY, Feb. 14—Benefit of and last night of the engagement of Mrs. McMAHON.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST. Miss Laura Keene .... Sole Lessee and Directress. Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; the performance will commence with the Overture at 7 o'clock. On THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1857, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. Captain Hawksley, Mr. Jordan; Mr. Mildmay, Mr. Wheatleigh; Mrs. Sternhold, Miss Laura Keene. And also the Comedy, THE LOVE CHASE. In which Messrs. Jordan, Burnett, Lingham, Smith, Reeve, Harcourt, Mrs. W. H. Smith, Miss Clifton and Miss Laura Keene will appear.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS. NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY. Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, first night of the Allegorical-Operatic, Patriotic and Melodramatic Sketch, entitled HONOR TO DR. KANE; Or, "AFFAIRS IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS." By the whole strength of the Company. Preceding which—NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents. On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, Benefit of Miss C. HIFFERT, on which occasion will be performed LUCREZIA BORGIA.

PERHAM'S SEVEN-MILE MIRROR. OPEN EVERY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, AT THE CHINESE ROOMS, No. 539 Broadway. ADMISSION .... 25 CENTS. Children half-price. PERHAM'S GIFT TICKETS, One dollar each. ADMIT FOUR PERSONS.

BROOKLYN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE. Livingston-st., near Court, (rear of City Hall.) Mr. CARL PROX has the honor to announce that the FIRST PHILHARMONIC SOIREE of this season will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1857. The Orchestra is selected from the performing members of the NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. Names of artists, programmes and particulars hereafter. Tickets may be had at MAX BRAUN'S, No. 219 Fulton-st., and ROSE'S Bookstore, No. 141 Atlantic-st. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cts.; Private Boxes $5. THIS EVENING, Feb. 12, the entertainments will commence with the new drama of ORION, THE GOLD BEATER. Orion Lindell...J. H. Allen | Mrs. Lindell, Miss Hathaway. To be followed by the grand pantomime of RAOUL; OR, THE MAGIC STAR. The whole to conclude with the comedietta of A DAY IN PARIS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the great prize drama, THE ORPHAN'S DREAM. Previous to which the POSTURISTIC CONVOLUTIONS. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE ROBBER'S WIFE, Posturistic Convolutions, and QUITE AT HOME. The Living Phantom, the Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c., may now be seen. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

DR. ABBOTT'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—The most popular, attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City, and the continued resort of persons of literary taste and refinement, is now open at No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS. NIBLO'S SALOON, MONDAY, FEB. 16. S. THALBERG. MADAME D'ANGRI. MADAME JOHANNSEN. MRS. E. L. DAVENPORT. MR. JOSEPH BURKE. SIG. ABELLA.

CARD. The Management has the honor to announce that the [illegible] and present the following outline: MADAME D'ANGRI. Whose great success at the first series is still fresh in remembrance, will again interpret the best portions from Italian operas.

The GERMAN "LIED." Ever since the advent in London of Jetty Treffz, Pischek, Staudigl, Reichardt and Formes, the German "Lieder," by Schubert, Kucken, Proch and Esser, have become a prominent feature in every concert-room of Fashion [illegible] and its undisputed superiority over the [illegible] There is little doubt that the "Lied," without which no programme offered to a German audience is considered complete, will prove [illegible] to the American public. From this motive an engagement has been effected with MADAME JOHANNSEN, who is reported in Germany [illegible] She will therefore sing in every concert one or more "Lieder," in addition to a choice selection from standard German opera.

MR. JOSEPH BURKE. The eminent violinist—who, since the departure of Jenny Lind, has not taken part in any concerts except those of the Philharmonic Society—has consented to appear again in public, and to perform at Mr. Thalberg's concerts.

READINGS FROM POETS. (DECLAMATION.) MRS. E. L. DAVENPORT. It always has been the desire of the management to render Mr. Thalberg's concerts not merely varied and entertaining, but likewise instructive and intellectual. In Paris and the capitals of Germany the recital, or, as it is styled there, the "declamation," of well selected poems, has been frequently introduced into the concert-room. The sensation produced with the readings of some of Longfellow's "harmonic illustrations" at Mr. Thalberg's concerts in Paris, by graduates from the section de declamation of the Conservatoire, forms at that time a general topic of remark. In Germany, Sophie Schroeder, Madame Haizinger, Emile Devrient, Lewald and others have acquired additional fame in a similar manner. The management has therefore endeavored to add this interesting feature to its general programme, and has much pleasure in announcing the engagement of MRS. E. L. DAVENPORT. The well-known tragedienne, who will read in every concert a poem by a celebrated author.

THE FIRST CONCERT, In which all these artists will appear, on one and the same evening, will take place at NIBLO'S SALOON, ON MONDAY, Feb. 16. THE SALE OF SEATS Will commence on Thursday, Feb. 12, at Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway, and Van Norden & King's, No. 45 Wall-st. ORDER OF THE SALE. On Thursday and Friday will be sold the $1 50 seats only. On Saturday and Monday the $1 and the remaining $1 50 seats. All seats unsold during the day may be had at the door.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. THE GREAT PRIZE DRAMA OF THE ORPHAN'S DREAM. First time in two years of the favorite piece of THE ROBBER'S WIFE. THURSDAY and FRIDAY (Feb. 12 and 13) EVENINGS at 7 o'clock.—The great prize drama, written for this establishment, and so successful when first produced, called THE ORPHAN'S DREAM. Warren Heartmore .... C. W. Clarke. Faithful .... Mr. Hadaway. Nette .... Mr. Lovell. Mary Fairville .... [illegible] Previous to which the POSTURISTIC CONVOLUTIONS of the Ali Cheriff from Arabia. AFTERNOONS—At 3 o'clock, first time in two years, of the exciting drama, in two acts, of THE ROBBER'S WIFE. Followed by the Posturistic Convolutions and the farce of QUITE AT HOME. Besides the Living Phantom, the Living Serpents, the Happy Family, and all the other curiosities, LADY FRANKLIN'S POUND CAKE, presented by her to the late crew of Arctic bark Resolute, may now be seen by the curious. Admission to everything, 25 cents; Children under ten, 12½ cents.

ARNHOLD. The Bearded Boy or, the Man in Miniature. This wonderful human being is now on exhibition at No. [illegible] Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre, from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

BALLS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A GRAND BALL and Promenade Concert, will be given at the Academy of Music on THURSDAY, Feb. 19, 1857. Tickets ($5, admitting one person,) to be obtained of any of the following ladies and gentlemen, who have kindly consented to act as

MANAGERS:

Mrs. J. J. Astor,		Mrs. C. Kuhn,
Mrs. I. Anthony,		Mrs. A. Le Barbier,
Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow,		Mrs. G. Livingston,
Mrs. Isaac Bell, Jr.,		Mrs. A. S. Mott,
Mrs. J. Bishop,		Mrs. G. W. Miller,
Mrs. M. Cotter,		Mrs. J. W. Otis,
Mrs. H. A. Coit,		Mrs. J. C. Peters,
Mrs. G. W. Coster,		Mrs. W. H. Paine,
Mrs. E. L. Cutting,		Mrs. W. H. Peck,
Mrs. W. B. Duncan,		Mrs. E. Pendleton,
Mrs. De Trobriand,		Mrs. F. Rives,
Mrs. G. G. Howland, Jr.,		Mrs. L. Rutherford,
Mrs. H. Henderson,		Mrs. L. Ray,
Mrs. C. A. Heckscher,		Mrs. E. Strong,
Mrs. W. Hoffman,		Mrs. M. Taylor,
Mrs. J. C. Hamilton,		Mrs. T. Tileston,
Mrs. L. C. Jones,		Mrs. Vander Heyden,
Mrs. G. Jones,		Mrs. N. R. Weeks,
Mrs. J. J. Jones,		
W. H. Appleton,	S. M. Fox,	A. R. Mott,
R. E. Anderson,	M. H. Grinnell,	E. M. [illegible]
L. Aspinwall,	J. W. Gerard,	W. W. Paine,
G. Bancroft,	J. Gibson,	J. V. Parker,
Jas. Blecker,	G. G. Howland,	A. Perry,
L. Bradish,	R. S. Hone,	Com. M. C. Perry,
H. W. Brevoort,	R. Heckscher,	[illegible]
Geo. Bowdoin, Jr.,	G. Hoyt,	Watson Pell,
Jas. Bridgham,	Ogden Haggerty,	[illegible]
Edw'd A. Bibby,	Wm. R. Hoffman,	[illegible]
Wm. Cutting,	L. A. Hoffman,	[illegible]
H. A. Coit,	Wm. Irving,	[illegible]
S. H. Cary,	Wm. Jaffray,	[illegible]
F. Cunard,	W. H. Jones,	[illegible]
G. W. Coster,	L. C. Jones,	[illegible]
C. A. Davis,	Porter Jacobs,	[illegible]
W. Drayton,	[illegible]	[illegible]
V. Delmonico,	G. Kuhn,	[illegible]
G. De Rham,	A. M. Lawrence,	[illegible]
H. Delafield,	Arthur Leary,	[illegible]
R. De Trobriand,	R. E. Lacey,	[illegible]
Wm. J. Emmet,	P. Mark,	[illegible]
R. Emmet, Jr.,	P. M'Comb,	[illegible]
Henry Fearing,	R. H. Meadows,	[illegible]
Dudley Field,		

GRAND TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL AND BALL.—E. L. Snow Social Union, No. 1, will celebrate their eleventh anniversary at Niblo's, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1857. Tickets [illegible] supper furnished by the ladies,) can be had at Snow's Temperance Hotel, No. 18 Beekman-st., or at Niblo's.

GRAND BALL—ON THURSDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 12 and 14, at Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIEN'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 51 Howard-st.; the ball will open at 8 o'clock and close at 12. Tickets 50 cents. The above Academy is open every day for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen, at 2 o'clock P. M. and 7 o'clock in the evening, for practice.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.—GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC REUNION—Academy of Music, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 12. Tickets $5, admitting a gentleman and ladies, to be had at the principal hotels and music stores.

LIGHT-GUARD BALL.—TICKETS CAN BE had at A. R. DODWORTH'S, No. 493 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES. No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN. New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private classes at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season. Practicing assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and every SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

FURNITURE.

NO. 22 BOWERY. PARLOR FURNITURE, DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, CHAMBER FURNITURE, OFFICE FURNITURE, In ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, BLACK WALNUT, and OAK. FOSTER & LEE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, IN ALL COLORS AND STYLES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 83,) four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of the cheapest and best style of bedroom furniture will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 61 and 63 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand. (Old suits repaired.) Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A VARIETY OF CHINESE GOODS WILL be sold by private sale, commencing TO-MORROW, 13th inst., until they are disposed of, at No. 265 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., for the benefit of one of the China missions.

J. F. GAYNOR, THE ARCHITECT OF Haughwout's Building, corner of Broadway and Broome-st., Halsey Building, Brooklyn, and numerous other first-rate edifices. Office No. 18 Murray-st.

[illegible] D. [illegible] & CO., No. 3 [illegible], New-York.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week expressly for the New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Times, by a [illegible] and experienced Reporter.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET; [illegible] at the New-York Yards, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and [illegible] Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 12.

YARDS.	Beeves	[illegible]	Milch Cows	Veal Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Swine
[illegible]	1696	1696	18	146	2648	450
[illegible]	......	287	36	80	2010	......
[illegible]	......	267	51	111	1942	......
[illegible]	......	268	103	75	......	......
[illegible]	......	260	......	......	......	......
Total for week	......	2546	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	450
Last week	1721	3548	236	371	5282	450

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the New-York Markets for the year 1856 3,548

Beeves received for week ending to-day 2,545

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves	Milch Cows	Veals	Sheep and Lambs	Swine
[illegible] Railroad	260	......	......	......	299
[illegible] River Railroad	719	......	......	912	137
[illegible] River Boats	......	......	......	......	......
[illegible] Railroad	418	18	146	1781	......
[illegible] Railroad	......	......	......	......	......
On foot	310	......	......	......	......

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	418	Pennsylvania	—
New-York	627	Texas	—
Illinois	121	Connecticut	105
Kentucky	180	Michigan	—
Indiana	63	New-Jersey	12
Virginia	64	Wisconsin	—
Iowa	—	Canada	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The average prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about 1c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	12½c.@13½c.	12c. @13c.
First quality	11½c.@12c.	10½c.@11c.
Medium quality	11c. @11½c.	10c. @10½c.
Poor quality	10c. @10½c.	9c. @ 9½c.
Poorest quality	9c. @ 9½c.	8c. @ 8½c.
General selling prices	10½c.@12c.	9½c.@10½c.
Average of all sales about	10c. @10c.	9½c.@10c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLAIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 9½c. [illegible]. CHAMBERLAIN reports Beeves at 9c.@10½c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 9½c.@10½c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

As all freight as well as passenger trains over the Erie and Hudson River Railroads were stopped by the freshets, previous to the principal receipts of Beef Cattle for to-day's market, no one looked for more than a thousand or so of beeves for to-day's sales, and but a small total for the entire receipts of the City. There were, however, more arrivals last week, subsequent to last Wednesday, than usual. As we stated in our last report, many droves have been so much detained, that they come in on all days, or whenever they can get here, without regard to the chief sales-day.

The reports for seven days ending this morning show a total of 2,546 at all the yards, or 1,003 below the weekly average for 1856. Including the sales of Friday and Saturday, 1,599 were offered at Forty-fourth street, though but 1,036 were on sale yesterday and to-day, and nearly half of them went off yesterday, so that there were scarcely 600 offered this morning. Of these all but about 50 were sold before 2 o'clock P. M., at prices nearly 1c. ℔ lb. advance over last week's rates. Only those compelled to buy purchased at all to-day, and the number of these was not large, as many laid in a pretty good stock last week, while those who could do so, held off for the irregular droves to come in the rest of the week. Feeders living near, who have a few animals ready for slaughter, which they can rush in here in time for Friday or Saturday of this week, will probably obtain quite as good prices as at any other time for months to come, for the present prospect is that few cattle trains can get here before the first of the next week at the earliest.

The report that large numbers of Cattle were drowned at Albany created some anxiety, and a little speculative feeling, but it turns out that the 360 drowned at East Albany were distillery cattle being fed there, and not those on the way to market. One drover crossed the river at Albany, driving his cattle and wading on the shore over his boots, and succeeding in just getting here in time for to-day's sales. We could not learn of many droves detained west of the river at Albany; and, as the roads west are generally injured more or less by the loss of bridges, &c., we have rather a poor prospect for next week. This will be the harvest season for our domestic feeders.

We have the ownership of but few droves—about as many, however, as were offered to-day. We give the names of owners and number reported by each:

L. & H. Beers, 75; W. C. Vanmeter, 64, sold by J. H. Williams; Knowles & Alexander, 63; Henry Hurd, 37; R. T. Sheldon, 30; R. Hennysrford, 25; C. C. Todd, 26; T. Bloomer, 20; W. Sherman, 18; A. Howland, 17; Geo. A. Toffey, 15; Saml. E. Russell, 15; R. T. Gurney, 14; S. C. Sutton, 14; D. Dayton, 13; M. L. Gideny, 13; D. Drew, 13; A. Gildersleeve, 13; J. Van Alstyne, 13; J. P. Doty, 12; E. Sheldon, 12.

The sales were irregular and in small lots, and the numbers so few comparatively, that no characteristic sales indicating the state of the market need be given.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, usually with their Calves at their sides. The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

There appears to be a moderately fair supply of Milch Cows, for the present season, though most good animals are readily disposed of at good prices.

ALLERTON reports 18 Milch Cows received during week, selling at $30@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $60@$70 for extras.

BROWNING reports 80 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $60@$70 for extras. Market fair.

CHAMBERLAIN reports 51 Milch Cows selling at $25@$30 for common; $40@$50 for good, and $60@$70 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports 103 Milch Cows, selling at $30@$40 for common, $40@$50 for good, and a few at $60@$65. Market well supplied, but stock selling well.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLAIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

There is a little increase in the receipts of Veal Calves, which sell well in consequence of a short supply of beef.

ALLERTON reports 146 Veal Calves selling for 7c.@8c. BROWNING reports 96 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@7c.

CHAMBERLAIN reports 111 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@8c.

O'BRIEN reports 75 Veal Calves, selling at 6½c.@7½c. Supply fair and selling readily.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLAIN'S, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot, of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. There were fair arrivals during Thursday, Friday and Saturday, with but few since. The falling off on the whole week's receipts has not been great, but with the poor prospect ahead for a few days prices have advanced from 25c. to 50c. ℔ head for common stock, and even more for superior animals.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,645 Sheep and Lambs, which brought $6@$8 ℔ head. Those at $9.75 ℔ head were estimated at 15c. ℔ lb. for the dressed carcasses.

BROWNING reports receipts of 2,010 Sheep and Lambs, selling at advanced prices and readily. Quality pretty good. Chiefly from Ohio and New-York. Only 900 have come in this week, of which about 300 are on hand. About 1,000 arrived on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

CHAMBERLAIN reports receipts of 1,942 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $5@$7 ℔ head.

REPORTS OF BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 10, 1857.

JAMES MCCARTY reports sales of:

233	$2,152 37	108	$692 50
100	475 00	88	440 75
150	666 75	77	481 25
73	373 00	100 at 12½c. ℔ lb.	

BRAIN, SMITH & JUDD, Sheep Brokers at CHAMBERLAIN'S, report the following sales for a week past:

No.		Amount.	Average price per head.
26	Sheep sold for	$156 00	$6 00
100	Sheep sold for	550 00	5 50
32	Sheep sold for	146 00	4 57½
182	Sheep sold for	773 50	4 25
178	Sheep sold for	666 50	3 87½
178	Sheep sold for	801 00	4 50
200	Sheep sold for	675 00	3 37½
210	Sheep sold for	1,102 50	5 25
72	Sheep sold for	432 00	6 00

SAMUEL MCGRAW sold for A. P. KINYON & Co. 261 Sheep and Lambs, at $1,612, or an average ℔ head of $6 20. We did not see these Sheep, but they must have been very good, picked animals, to have averaged this price even at the present time.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ℔ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

The suspension of railroad travel has checked the receipts of swine, but there is no marked change in prices as yet. The expected approach of warmer weather of course checks the demand for packing.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 450 hogs only, during the past week. Prices range from 7½c.@8c.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork-packers, at No. 260 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live........7½c.@7¾c. | Dressed........9½c.@9¾c.

DISTILLERY.

Live........7¼c | Dressed........9¼c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1857.

The markets yesterday and to-day were well supplied, and the demand for all kinds of stock was exceedingly good, and all offered here disposed off.

BEEF CATTLE.—The offerings in this market amounted to 1,050 head, nearly all of which were from Chester, Lancaster and York Counties, and owned principally by Messrs. STRICKLAND, RITENBOUGH, SELDONRIDGE, KEMBLE, ABRAMS and others. They were all sold at prices ranging from $8@$9 50, $9, $10 50, and those of extra quality at $11 ℔ 100 lbs. Two pair of prize Oxen, from Chester County, sold at a high figure.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—This market was full, the amount of stock offered and sold amounting to 8,500 head, at prices ranging from $3 50 to $6, and some at $8 per head. Most of them were purchased by City butchers.

HOGS.—The supply of this kind of stock continues large, the sales amounting to 2,900 head at prices ranging from $8 50 to $9 50 for fat and corn fed hogs, and $6 50 for stock.

COWS AND CALVES.—There is a decided improvement in this kind of stock, the demand having increased; 300 head were sold at from $25 to $40 and $65 each.

Markets...Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1857.

ASHES—The demand is fair, and prices favor factors. Pearls, $7 69½@$7 68¾; Pots, $7 50 ℔ 100 lbs. Saleratus, 8c. ℔ lb.

COFFEE—The demand is less active, but prices are unchanged. Java, 15c.@15½c.; Laguayra, 11½c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 11½c.@12½c.; Rio, 9½c.@11½c.; St. Domingo, 10½c.; and Bahia, 9½c.@10c. ℔ lb. Sales were made, by auction, to-day, of 3,483 bags out of an invoice of about 6,000 bags of Rio, mostly at from 9½c.@11½c.—though including one small lot of very choice at 12½c. ℔ lb. Stock of all kinds on hand yesterday, 116,150 pkgs.

COTTON—Is in moderate request, and is tending upwards. Middling Uplands are now worth 13½c.; do. Gulfs, 13½c.@13¾c.; and other grades, proportionate figures, ℔ lb. The week's sales are generally estimated at about 16,800 bales. Messrs. NEILL, BROTHERS & Co., state "the receipts this week show a serious falling off. In the previous five weeks the deliveries at all ports have been 144,000, 151,000, 97,000 and 107,800 bales. This week we are down to 70,000. Compared with the same week in previous years the falling off is equally striking, the figures being 70,000, against 82,000 last year, and 105,000, 129,000 and 137,000 in the three previous years. As we remarked last week, however, the fall is too sudden to be quite natural, having been partly caused by the state of the Southern roads and river banks, in consequence of wet weather having rendered the movement of cotton unusually difficult. The dispatches of this week show some improvement, the receipts at New-Orleans being reported at 30,000 bales, an increase of 14,000 on the previous week, which, however, is not sufficient to make them equal those of the corresponding week in preceding years. We have at last to advise an increase in the *exports* to Great Britain. They amount for the week to 58,000 bales against 50,000 in the corresponding week last year, and the totals is raised to 583,000 against 763,000 last year, or rather more than two-thirds. This proportion will probably be preserved for the ensuing month, the number of vessels now loading for Great Britain at all the Southern ports, and likely to clear in that time, being 89 against 116 last year. To France and other foreign ports, the shipments are light. The totals to all points amount to 87,000 against 91,000 same week last year, while American spinners have taken 18,000 against 18,000, and the stock has, therefore, at last, commenced to decline. It was 833,000 last week, and is now reduced to 807,000, which, however, is still very large in comparison with any other year. The present dullness of the freight market at the Southern ports is a remarkable fact when taken in connection with the comparatively large stock of Cotton and small number of vessels now in port. Of ships and barks there are now but 232 in port at New-Orleans and Mobile against 201 last year—a decrease of 59 vessels, while in the stock of cotton at these ports, there is an increase of 146,000 bales. The present depression in freights is, therefore, indicative that holders prefer speculating on the spot to shipping to Liverpool, and that shipowners believe the bulk of the crop to be already delivered. Otherwise the relation of the stock to the vessels in port would prompt their seeking higher freights instead of being willing to accept lower. The advancing tendency of prices noticed in our last Circular has continued. We do not now see reason to anticipate any important fluctuation. We do not think the orders in hand on English or Continental account are sufficiently large to create any great activity at these high prices; but the tenor of the advices is such as to foster confidence among holders and speculators; and prices are, therefore, likely to be well maintained, unless there should be any disappointment of the present confident expectation of a great falling off relatively to last year in the receipts."

DRY GOODS—The market is steadily gaining vigor. The demand is pretty spirited for all desirable fabrics, and very little difficulty is experienced in obtaining satisfactory prices for them. The impediments to the prompt forwarding of goods to the interior—arising out of the severe weather, and the comparative irregularity of railway communication with country markets—form the only serious cause of complaint at present.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market appears pretty brisk and firm for State and Western Flour, with sales reported since our last of about 8,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 35@$6 45
Straight State	6 45@ 6 55
Favorite and Extra State	6 55@ 6 85
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 40@ 6 60
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 40@ 6 60
Fancy Michigan	6 40@ 6 60
Extra Michigan	6 60@ 7 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 60@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 70@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 80@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	6 40@ 8 75

Canadian is unchanged. Superfine to extra is worth $6 50@$7 70 ℔ bbl.; 500 bbls. were sold within the range. Southern is doing better. The transactions since our last comprise only about 1,300 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 60@$8 and $9 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited supply and fair request, at $3 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at old rates; $3 35 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour commands, in lots, $2 62½@$3 ℔ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—A good inquiry prevails for Raisins at full and rising prices. Other articles show no important change.

GRAIN—Wheat is brisker and rather firmer, with sales reported since our last of about 26,000 bushels, including fair Canadian White, at $1 75; ordinary to good Western do., at $1 70@$1 75; very ordinary do., Red, at $1 40; ordinary Southern White, at $1 70; and fair ordinary to good Southern Red, at $1 51½@$1 57 ℔ bushel; the range for all kinds is from $1 65@$1 80 for White, and $1 38@$1 60 for Red, per bushel. Rye is scarce and needed at 93c.@95c. for ordinary to prime, ℔ bushel. Oats are in moderate supply and request, at 59c.@64c. for Ohio and Lake; 49c.@51c. for State; 44c.@48c. for Jersey, and 49c.@50c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Barley is salable and steady, at $1@$1 31 for very inferior to choice, ℔ bushel—3,450 bushels were sold *within the* range. *Barley Malt* commands $1 40@$1 45 ℔ bushel. Corn is gradually improving, being scarce and needed. There were sold to-day about 19,000 bushels, at 70c.@71c. for unsound; 72c.@74c. for mixed, in store and delivered, ℔ bushel. Beans and Peas are essentially unaltered.

HAY—There were 350 bales River purchased at 95c.@$1 for shipment, and $1 12½ for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is dull and somewhat nominal.

HIDES—The demand is moderate at about former figures.

HOPS—Are in request, and are steady at 7c.@10c. ℔ lb.

IRON—The market is tame; prices are without any quotable variation.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 31¼ per thousand.

LEAD—Remains quiet, yet steady.

LEATHER—The supply and demand are moderate. Prices have not varied much.

LIME—Rockland continues scarce and nominal.

MOLASSES—The demand is tame and prices are falling. New-Orleans, 75c.@78c.; new crop Porto Rico, 65c.@70c.; old do. Porto Rico, 50c.@55c.; new crop Cuba Muscovado, 55c.; and new crop clayed Cuba at 50c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet and somewhat nominal at $4 ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is in good supply and slack request, mainly at 50c.@53½c. ℔ gallon. Tar, $1 75@$2 25 ℔ bbl. Pitch, $2@$2 25 ℔ bbl. Resin is salable and firm at $1 65 for common ℔ 310 lbs. delivered; and $2@$5 50 for No. 1 and White, ℔ 280 lbs.

OILS—All kinds are inactive at unaltered quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good demand, and is stiffly held, with sales reported since our last of about 800 bbls., in lots, at $20 50@$20 60 for old Mess; $21 40@$21 50 for new do.; and $17 75@$18 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9½c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats appear in fair demand, for immediate and future delivery, and are at 10½c.@10¾c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@9c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in light supply and moderate request, at from 10½c.@11¼c. ℔ lb. Lard is moderately active and steady. The transactions since our last reach about 550 bbls. and tcs, fair to Prime, here and to arrive, at 12½c.@12¾c., with 180 kegs at 13½c. ℔ lb. Beef is in pretty good demand, at very full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 400 bbls., at $9 50@$10 50 for new Prime; $10 75@$12 for Country Mess; $10 75@$12 for repacked do.; $15 50 for new Chicago Mess; and $16 50 for extra do. do., ℔ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and steady at $20@$23 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and needed at $20@$22 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair request, and is worth 16c.@22c. for Ohio; 20c.@26c. for common to very good State, and 26c.@30c. for prime to very choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is in moderate supply and request, at 11c.@12c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales were made, to-day, of about 125 tcs. common to choice, in lots, at $3 50@$4 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—The supply is lighter; the demand is improving, and prices are firmer, though not quotably higher.

SEEDS—Are generally quiet, yet stiffly held.

SPICES—The inquiry is pretty active at full rates.

SUGARS—Are moderately sought after at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported since our last of about 300 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 9½c.@10½c., with 350 boxes Havana, at from 9½c.@11c. ℔ lb. Nothing really new in refined Sugars.

TALLOW—Prime is salable and steady, at from 11¾c.@12c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Find ready buyers at the recently improved rates.

TIN—Is inactive and unchanged in value.

TOBACCO—The inquiry is good; prices are well maintained.

WHISKY—There have been 480 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold to-day, at about 28c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—The market is rather poorly supplied. The demand is moderate. Prices are unaltered.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were restricted, but rates were supported. All parties want later European news to act upon. For Liverpool, Cotton, ⅛d.@5-16d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7d.@8d. ℔ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Resin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl., and Heavy Goods, 25s.@27s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: Ship *Kitty Simpson*, about 725 tons, hence to Melbourne, about $11,000; ship *Harriet Hoxie*, 670 tons, to Antwerp and back, $8,000; a bark to a port in Spain, between Gibraltar and Marseilles, Grain, 22c., and Flour, $1; a British brig to Cork, and a market, Corn, 10½d., in bulk; a schooner, 194 tons, to Sisal and back, $1,760; a brig, 200 tons, to Matanzas and back, $1,700; one to Porto Rico and back, Sugar, 49½c., and Molasses, $3 50; a schooner, 180 tons, two voyages to same port, $1,875 each; a brig to Cienfuegos, in ballast, and back, 40c. and $3 25; two brigs and a schooner to Nuevitas and back, 40c. and $3 25; a brig, same voyage, Sugar 40c., Melado 38c., and Molasses $3 25; a bark and a brig to North Side Cuba and back, 40c., and $3 25; a brig South Side Cuba and back, 49½c. and $3; one to Zibara and back, 49½c. and $3; a schooner to Cardenas and back, 40c. and $3; a bark and a brig to Cardenas, Empty Hogsheads $1, Hogshead Shooks 25c., and Hoops $7; a brig to St. Pierre, Mart., 70c. ℔ bbl., and Lumber on deck $8; one, 196 tons, to Cardenas and back, $1,330; a schooner, 185 tons, to Manzanilla and back, (privilege of Santa Cruz,) $1,600; and a schooner, 180 tons, two voyages to the West Indies on private terms.

The size and weight of bread loaves seem to be determined by municipal authority in New-Orleans. Thus the Mayor announces on the 12th inst., that the price of flour being $8, the charges of bakers for the week following should be 20 cents for 57 ounces of bread, 10 cents for 22 ounces, and 5 cents for 14 ounces. In second quality bread 20 cents is to purchase 44 ounces, 10 cents 33 ounces, and 5 cents 16 ounces.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT TIDY GIRLS with excellent City reference, situations in the City, or Brooklyn; they are tidy; come from the old country; one as cook or general servant; washes and irons well; makes good bread, does up linen in style. Wages $6; has been hired in England four years; the other is a girl of 16; can sew neat, mind a baby or do light washing, does embroidery neatly. Wages $4 to $5; gives a sample of work. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, A man of practical experience in every branch of his business; also, reclaiming and laying out new places in the neatest style; would have no objection to superintend a farm if required, having taken many prizes in both departments; none need apply except a permanent place is offered; address or call for T. O'ROURKE, No. 313 West 30th-street, near 10th-av. dépôt.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation, is a first-rate cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry, understands making all kinds of soups and desserts. Call at No. 169 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts. for two days, if not engaged. The best of City reference. In order to save trouble, no person need apply only a most respectable family and then willing to give good wages.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble and competent young women, in city or country, highly recommended; one a good cook, washer and ironer; makes excellent bread and pies; the other a chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; is a first rate laundress, if required; they are willing and obliging. Apply at No. 371 Bowery, for 2 days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, Protestants, the one as cook, the other as chambermaid; the cook will do the washing and ironing; the chambermaid will do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and washing; she is a very good laundress; both have good reference, and have no objections to the country. Call at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PUBLISHING house, by a young man who wishes to obtain a knowledge of the business. He is competent to take charge of a complete set of books, and can present any required testimonials as to ability, character, &c. Address Box No. 2,622 Post-Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron; as waiter and chambermaid; as laundress and chambermaid; as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and nurse, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, ACTIVE, COLORED girl, a situation as cook; makes the best of bread and pastry; would assist with all kinds of fine washing and ironing, or would take a laundress' place; will be found diligent and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE AND seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter, by an experienced, well-informed girl, of good manners and disposition; is fond and attentive to children; will be found a trustworthy person, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, to cook, wash and iron, or general housework, in a small family; understands bread and pastry; has good City reference. Call at No. 126 West 24th-st., fourth floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl, a situation to do general housework of a small private family; a good washer and ironer and baker. Best of City reference. No. 377 10th-st., 2d-floor, back room.

WANTED—EMPLOYERS CAN OBTAIN THE best servants in the City at PERRE'S Agency, (17 years established,) removed to No. 51 East 12th-st., one door east of Broadway; the best servants of every capacity on hand.

WANTED—BY A SOBER AND INDUSTRIOUS Protestant man, the jobbing work of two or three private houses, convenient to where he is employed at present, No. 38 19th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs. Inquire at No. 96 West 19th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls to do chamberwork and take care of children, or washing and ironing; have City reference and no objection to go in the country; call for 2 days at No. 258 East 14th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOman, a situation to do the housework of a neat, small family. To be seen at No. 191 42d-st., near 6th av.

TO STATIONERS AND PAPER DEALERS.—A young man thoroughly acquainted with the staple and fancy stationery business, is desirous of making an engagement with a good house, either in the City or West; can bring the best recommendations from one of the first houses in the City. Address A. O., Box No. 1,262 New-York Post-Office.

CALIFORNIA.—WANTED BY A YOUNG WOman a situation to go as child's nurse or waiting maid to a family going to California. The best of reference as to character and ability furnished by calling at or addressing CATHARINE, No. 80 East 20th-st., New-York.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY of intelligence and refinement desires a situation as practical housekeeper in some respectable family in the City or country. That of a widower is preferred. Address M. T. DAVIS, No. 181 Spring-st.

WASHING WANTED—NOTED AND FAMily washing at the Laundry of the New-York House and School of Industry, No. 120 West 16th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NURSE IN A GENTLEMAN'S family two miles out of the City; a Protestant woman; one who thoroughly understands the duties of a nursery, and is capable of taking charge of two small children and an infant; to one of good character a comfortable home and fair compensation will be given; address J. R. D., Box No. 3,180 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK for the hardware trade. He must be a correct accountant, and write a good plain hand rapidly. All applications must be made by the applicant. Unexceptionable references as to character required. Address Box No. 2,283.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF EDucation, to make herself useful in a family where she would have a quiet, respectable home; must be a good reader, handy with the needle, and have good reference. None others need apply. Inquire at any time between 9 and 12 A. M., and 5 and 7 P. M., at No. 50 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE; AMERICAN, Scotch, or English, without children, to take charge of a small farm near the City. None need apply, unless both understand the business for which they are wanted. Address J. L. WATSON, Times Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ENTRY CLERK. One who writes a good hand and rapidly, is experienced in entering dry goods, and is competent to take charge of the sales-book. Apply to C. W. MOORE.

C. W. & J. T. MOORE & CO., No. 36 Park-place.

WANTED FOR A HOTEL—A BOOK-KEEPER who understands his business and can give satisfactory references. Will find immediate employment by addressing HOTEL, Times Office.

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER, WELL ACquainted with the business, and a good workman, wishes a situation. Address WATCHMAKER, Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A SILK jobbing house. One who writes a good hand, and is correct at figures. Address, with references, MERCHANT, at this office.

WANTED—AT NO. 312 4TH-AV., IN A SMALL private family, a nice woman as nurse and seamstress; one who is experienced and can come well recommended.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waiter in a small private family. One with good City references may apply before 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 159 Henry st.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-RATE POCKETbook makers; apply at No. 34 Maiden-lane.

WM. DOANE.

MILLINER WANTED TO GO SOUTH-WEST.—A lady that is capable of taking charge of the work-room, and acquainted with all the fancy branches of the business. Inquire at S. D. HALL & CO.'S, No. 118 Chambers-st., up stairs, between the hours of 9 and 3; after that time leave direction; must be ready to leave immediately. References given and required. Constant employment.

GARDENER WANTED.—A SINGLE PROtestant man, of active, industrious habits; must be thoroughly posted on market and kitchen gardening, and able to take care of a horse and cart. None need apply without good City references.

E. R. DURKEE, No. 181 Pearl-st.

SCOTCH FARMER AND WIFE WANTED at No. 149 Grand-st.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—APPLICATIONS WILL BE received by the undersigned for the situation of male principal—salary, $600—in Public School No. 1, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y. None but those that can bring the best recommendations for capacity and character need apply.

JOHN G. A. BUTLER, No. 221 Water-st., N. Y.
EDWARD J. SMALL, 26th-st., corner 10th-av.
P. L. McCLEWNAN, Mount Vernon.
Committee.

AS PREPARATORY GOVERNESS OR COMPANION TO A LADY.—A situation wanted by advertiser. She is a widow—English. Teaches the English branches only, but thoroughly, and in a superior manner; is 27 years of age; is willing to take entire care of children, and competent to assist in the domestic duties of a refined home. Address M. G. L., (post free,) No. 694 Broadway, upper story, front rooms. Reference given.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND a couple of single gentlemen can be accommodated with good rooms and board at No. 130 Madison-st.

BOARDING.—FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN can obtain board in a private family, near Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, by immediately addressing A., Box 1,798 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife desire rooms with full board, between Bleecker and 14th sts. Dinner hour not earlier than 5½ o'clock. Address G. B., care Mrs. Converse, No. 29 King-st., with price, &c.

A FAMILY HAVING A HOUSE IN TWELFTH-st., the lady's health not admitting of the charge of the house and family, would make an arrangement with a party having no children, or a widow and daughter, to act as housekeeper. Parties desirous of a comfortable home will find this chance a good one, as the house is furnished with every article required for housekeeping. Arrangements will be made at once. Undoubted references required and given. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 2,736 Post-Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOM IN A PRIVATE house in Madison-av., where there are no boarders. Best of reference required. Address Box No. 4,608 Post-Office.

TO LET—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, at No. 15 Stuyvesant-st., between 9th and 10th sts. References exchanged.

FARMS FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT AT WHITESBORO'.—Whitesboro is one of the most beautiful villages in central New-York, and is situated three-and-a-half miles West of the City of Utica, with which it has frequent daily connection by Railroad and omnibus. The property is delightfully located in the heart of the village, on its main avenue, and fronts the public square. The dwelling-house is large and commodious, the barn, carriage-house, and out-buildings, are ample and convenient, the streets, yards, and gardens, are large, airy, and ornamented with fine trees and shrubbery, together with near 20 acres of first-rate land. Whitesboro is very healthy, and possesses all the comforts and conveniences of City life, without its expenses, such as churches, seminaries, schools, stores, bank, &c. This location would suit a gentleman of rural taste wishing to enjoy city and country life combined, as so large village property is seldom offered for sale. The buildings being extensive they might be used for some public or professional business. This valuable property is offered at the low price of $5,000. For further particulars, apply to L. P. VEEDER, No. 96 Broadway, New-York; S. N. DEXTER, and C. H. TOLL, Whitesboro, Oneida County, New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FARM, OF about forty acres, at Millstone, New-Jersey, the late residence of Rev. J. L. Zabriskie, deceased. The land is in good condition, in the highest state of cultivation, and abundantly stocked with fruit trees. One side is watered by the Millstone River. It lies a quarter of a mile from the dépôt of the Millstone Railroad, from which several trains run daily to the City of New-York, forty miles distant. It has upon it a commodious two-story frame house, with two wings, barn, carriage-house, a well-filled ice-house, and other out-buildings. Its situation, from beauty of prospect, and being surrounded by a highly cultivated agricultural country, is one of the most desirable in the central part of New-Jersey. For terms, apply to PRIAM MURPHY, upon the premises, or to the subscriber, at Jersey City. If not sold before, the above property will be sold at public auction, at the mansion house on the premises, on the 9th day of March next, at 12 o'clock. A. O. ZABRISKIE.

JERSEY CITY, Feb. 2, 1857.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON the Harlem Railroad, about twenty miles from the city, consisting of eighty acres of land, on which are a large stone mansion, in perfect order, and pleasantly situated; large stable, carriage-house, and other out-buildings; two small dwelling-houses, with excellent garden and plenty of trees and shrubbery; a valuable marble bed, good water power, with two dams and several small buildings, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Situation one of the healthiest in the State. Price for the whole, $35,000, or it would be sold in two parcels, one of which would constitute a beautiful country seat, and the other a manufacturing property, possessing rare advantages. First-class houses or good vacant lots in this city would be taken in exchange. A. J. BLEECKER & Co., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM IN WESTchester County, about one mile westerly from Hart's Corners Station, on Harlem Railroad, 24 miles from the City, (on road leading from White Plains to Dobbs' Ferry, and 3½ miles from latter, where several steamboats run daily,) 120 acres superior land on elevated ground, good house and out-buildings, good water, very healthy, choice fruit of all kinds; churches, schools, &c., convenient; could be divided into small farms or country seats, having 60 acres each side of the road; good location, fine views of adjoining country; will sell the whole or a part. Apply on the premises to W. E. HASKINS, or MELICK & HAZELTINE, No. 309 Broadway.

SPLENDIDLY-IMPROVED COUNTRY SEAT—For sale or exchange for City property. 18 acres, at Glen Cove, L. I., with large mansion, 44x40, piazzas, cupola and wing, 20x24, barn, carriage and ice houses, all built in 1854. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT AT Stanford, Conn., and 45 or 71 acres of first-rate land; it is beautifully situated in the village of Stanford, Conn. Will be sold much less than its value. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 89 Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED 1¼ MILES from the Chestnut-st. dépôt, Newark, N. J., containing 24 acres, 5 of which is a fine wood lot, balance very productive. For particulars, apply at No. 37 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—5,968 ACRES OF heavily timbered land in this State will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for City property or merchandise. Address J. P., Box No. 166 Post-Office.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

Land Warrants wanted by KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 114 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD—Lands located and investments made in the Western States and Territories. GREEN & SEWELL, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE known as West Lawn, situated in the village of Orange, N. J., on the Morris and Essex Railroad, one hour's ride from New-York.

The grounds, comprising nearly four acres, are beautifully laid out in lawn and garden, exhibiting that luxuriance and beauty in the growth of trees, hedges, shrubbery, &c., which the highest culture during the past twelve years could insure.

The House is large, conveniently arranged and most thoroughly built; heated by a furnace and lighted with gas; and, being situated on elevated ground, overlooks one of the finest landscapes in the country, embracing a view of the entire range of the Orange Mountain and the interesting valley from South Orange to Eagle Rock.

The other buildings on the premises consist of a stable, cow-barn, poultry-house, carriage-house and ice-house.

The garden abounds in every description of fruit, as apples, pears, peaches, plums, quinces, grapes, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, &c.

The place is easy of access, being within five minutes' walk of the principal railroad station; is complete in all its arrangements for comfort and convenience, and, on every account, is eminently one of the most desirable suburban residences in the vicinity of New-York.

More land adjoining will be sold, if desired. A part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, apply to

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS THREE-story and basement brick houses, corner of South 5th and 8th sts., Williamsburgh, fitted up with all the modern improvements, complete in every respect. The corner house has attached to it an excellent coach-house, suitable for a physician or any person keeping horses. Also, a three-story and basement brick house, No. 149 South 4th-st., and a colonnade house in 1st-st., one block from Peck-slip ferry, both in perfect order; all the houses less than five minutes' walk from all the ferries. Also, twenty lots on South 5th-st.; and money loaned to any person desirous of building first-class houses. The above property will be sold cheap, and on very easy terms. Inquire of

J. V. MESEROLE,
Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOLLOWING property, situated in the town of Westport, Conn., a short distance from the Depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, viz: A pleasant house, with fine yard, garden, fruit trees, with or without a barn, and four acres of land adjoining; also, a large house with or without two barns, and fifty acres of land adjoining; also, a pleasant modern-built house, with garden, vines, fruit trees, &c., with or without a barn, and forty acres of land adjoining. For further particulars, apply to THEODORE BANKS, Esq., Nos. 25 and 27 Peck-slip, or to D. M. MARVIN, Westport, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—Five four-story and basement buildings on 1st-av., near 23d-st., 112 feet front on 1st-av., by 45 feet deep, with engine of 25 horse power, belting and shafting now running in perfect order, with four buildings, stables and a good yard, formerly occupied by MONROE & SEAMAN, will be leased to a good and careful tenant for a term of five years. If said property is not leased by the 15th of February, inst., it will be sold at public auction on or about the 1st of March next. For further particulars apply between 12 and 5 o'clock P. M., at No. 212 Pearl-st., up stairs. THOMAS MORTON.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PROPERTY IN FEE ON MADISON AND MONROE STREETS.

MADISON-STREET.—The first-class three-story brick house and lot of ground No. 166 Madison-st. Lot 25x101 feet.

MONROE-STREET.—The two-story brick house and lot of ground No. 29 Monroe-st. Lot 25x68 feet.

ALSO—Two three-story brick houses and plot of ground in the rear of the above, having an entrance by an alley-way of 4 feet 5 inches on Monroe-st. Terms, two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

For price and further particulars, apply to

WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON, No. 5 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Newark, a first-class cottage, situated in the best part of the city, No. 464 Broad-st., near the South Park and Chestnut-st. dépôt. The house is built in the best manner, and contains nine rooms, including bath room. It is fitted up with gas, range, &c. The lot has 30 feet front on Broad-st., is 200 feet deep, and fronts on Beecher-st. in the rear. Price $5,500, terms easy. If not sold by the 20th inst. it will be let reasonably to a small family. Address or apply to ALEX. BARCLAY, on the premises, or at No. 264 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS LARGE DWELling-house and store, 40x50 feet adjoining, new occupied by baker, carriage-house, wood and other sheds and out-buildings, together with a first-rate garden and about two acres of land, situated in the centre of one of the most enterprising villages in Central New-York, within ten rods of a Railroad, is offered for sale. Price $5,000. For a person wanting such property, no cheaper can be found in the State. For further particulars, address Box No. 1,602, or inquire at the store No. 4 Bridge-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, ON AND near Madison, Union, Washington and Stuyvesant squares. Also, in Howard, Beach, Thompson, Prince, Greene, Houston, Bleecker, Amity, Bedford, Wooster, from 4th to 58th sts. Washington, Waverley, Ashland, Livingston and St. Mark's places; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, Madison and Lexington avs., from $4,000 to $65,000. Also, store property and choice lots. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st. Property registered free of charge unless sold.

FOR SALE, AT RYE-NECK—A COUNTRY residence, with outbuildings, &c. The grounds contain from three to four acres; are handsomely laid out and well stocked with all kinds of fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. It is near Long Island Sound, and ten minutes' walk of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a Bolt factory, in 18th-st., near Avenue C, 100 feet front by 108 feet deep, brick building [illegible] and stable on rear. The premises are suitable for any manufacturing business, foundry, or machine shop. There is a steam engine, with boilers ready set, which will be sold with the premises if desired. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE ENGLISH-basement house, No. 119 West 22d-st., on the best located block in the City, in a fine neighborhood and one of the most convenient houses in New-York; mirrors for sale; also the parlor furniture if required, which is all new; inquire of S. C. KEYES, No. 376 Broadway, on the premises, or of DAVID KEYES, No. 209 West 19th-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 32 WEST WASHINGTON-place. Lot runs through to 4th-st.; stable on 4th-st.; two-story basement and attic; gas, baths, water-closets and everything complete. To be seen on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 till 3 o'clock, or inquire at No. 20 Dey-st., of CHAS. PARKER. Lowest price $8,000; $5,000 can remain on mortgage, if wanted.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH basement house, brown-stone and brick front, known as No. 95 West 23d-st., finished in the most elegant style, and replete with all the modern improvements, being in every respect an A No. 1 house. Can be seen at any time. Size of house 25x65 all the way up. For terms, apply to

JOHN A. HARDENBERGH, No. 124 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL BUILT BRICK house, with all the modern improvements, newly painted and in good order; three stacks of chimneys and marble mantels throughout; house 21 feet 5 inches by 50 feet deep; lot half the block; $4,250 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire at No. 164 East 19th-st.

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN—TWO COTTAGE houses and lots, with stables in rear, on 48th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. This is in a first-class neighborhood; street sewered, &c. Will be sold without stables. Also, two lots on 8th-av., near 48th-st. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY and basement, high stoop, Philadelphia-brick house, No. 151 West 24th st.; house 20x50, lot 20x100; built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements; price $9,000.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

URGENT SALE—OWING TO IMPENDING voyage to Europe, a fine, large four-story and basement, high stoop house, 25x55, with all modern improvements, beautifully located and in perfect order. Possession 1st of May. Apply to Mr. ARNOLD, No. 330 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE 3-STORY BRICK stores and dwellings situated on the northwest corner of Broome and Mulberry sts. Also, the house No. 181 Mulberry-st., with stable, on the rear of the above. Property rents for $2,700.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—AN excellent full-sized house, three stories high, and containing all the modern improvements, situated in an unexceptionable neighborhood on 22d-st., near 8th-av.; will be sold at a moderate price, the owner being about to leave the City. Price $12,000. Terms accommodating. For further particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brick house and lot No. 62 South 9th-st., Williamsburg. The house is modern finish, and replete with every convenience, gas, &c., a few minutes' walk from Peck-slip and Division-av. ferries; desirable neighborhood. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to HEMMENWAY & BEVERIDGE, Wall-st. Ferry, New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE TWO story attic and basement brick house, No. 230 Atlantic-st., near Court, within a few minutes' walk of the ferry; also, the lot in the rear on Pacific-st. Apply to HENRY STARR, No. 179 Broadway, New-York, or No. 30 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY house No. 15 West 26th-st., (near 5th-av.,) containing all the modern improvements, and recently put in first-rate order. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire on the premises, after 2 o'clock, or of WOOD & HUGHES, No. 104 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO COTtage houses; price $2,200, and $1,300 on bond and mortgage; situate on Carlton-av., near Fulton-av. They are very pretty, desirable and genteel; gas throughout, and in a very good neighborhood. Apply to JNO. J. DRAKE, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON 31ST-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV., a first-class brown stone house, with the parlor carpets and mirrors if wanted. The house is well built, is 20 by 60; lot 20 by 98.9.

E. R. KINSHIMER,
No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME NEW THREE-STOry high stoop, basement and counter cellar brick house, with all the modern improvements, situated on the south side of 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply to C. E. HADDEN, No. 108 West 40th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, four stories high with basement and under-cellar, 25x55, with piazza in the rear, situated 112 Lexington-av., built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON 34TH-STREET, BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a brown-stone house, with all modern improvements; price $9,000. Also a three-story brick house on 26th-st., near 7th-av., $6,500. E. R. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 90 East 15th-st., two doors from Union Park. The house is modern, three rooms deep, 25x50 feet, and is in all respects a first-class dwelling. Apply on the premises before 10 or after 4 o'clock.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A BASEMENT AND three-story brick house, in 39th-st., between the 2d and 3d avs., containing 12 rooms; house 21x50; possession any time. Also, a new basement and two-story house in 34th-st., near 3d-av., containing 10 rooms; house 20x30 [illegible]. Apply to JOHN MOWBRAY, northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 34th st., in carpenter shop.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ONE THREE-story, basement, counter-cellar brick house, [illegible] feet, replete with furnace, baths, range, gas-fixtures, &c. House nearly new, built in the very best substantial manner for the present owner. Premises Clermont, near Fulton-av. $5,500; terms easy. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY AND high-basement house and lot; size of house, 25 feet 6 inches, by 50 feet; lot, 98 feet 9 inches deep—with all modern improvements, and finished in best manner, at No. 261 West 21st-st., near 8th-av. Price $[illegible]; can remain $4,500. Inquire next door for key.

LOTS FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON THE northerly side of 32d-st., distant 125 feet westerly from the junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; three lots on the southerly corner of 32d-st. and 1st-av.; four lots on the southeasterly corner of 110th-st. and [illegible].

W. SILLIMAN, No. [illegible]

FOR SALE—IN WEST 14TH-ST., NO. [illegible] brown-stone, high-stoop, $9,000. Lot [illegible] feet. An elegant dwelling in beautiful order and complete throughout. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. [illegible] Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—House, lot and stable No. [illegible] Lexington-av., N. E. corner 31st-st. House has all the modern improvements, suited for a gentleman keeping his carriage or a Physician. Walk finished. Terms easy. Apply on premises.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE TO CLOSE A CONCERN.—The three-story brick house and lot No. 112 Division-st., near Allen-st.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 27TH-ST. HOUSE AND Lot No. 70, brown-stone front; lot full size; house [illegible] feet deep, with all modern improvements, and in perfect order. Apply to J. W. PRADO, 30 and 31 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW SMALL THREE-story buildings, with modern improvements, on reasonable terms, corner of 2d-av. and 125th-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE TWO GOOD AND SUBSTANTIAL built stores Nos. 4 and 6 South-st., five stories high. Also, the 5-story store No. 39 Moore-st., near South-st. Also, the two new English basement houses, 22 feet front, five stories high, Nos. 970 and 972, on Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., and in the immediate vicinity of Madison-square, embracing all the modern improvements and perfect internal arrangements, including all the fixtures. Apply to SACKETT, BELCHER & CO., No. 38 Pearl-st., or to S. M. MEAD, No. 290 5th-av.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The lower part of a house in Brooklyn, pleasantly located, consisting of five rooms, well finished and in first-rate order, and lighted with gas. This is an opportunity for a small family to rent a desirable house, in a first-class neighborhood, at $275 per annum. The furniture is nearly new and in good order, and will be sold to a good occupant at a sacrifice for one-half cash, the balance in six months. Possession given April 1. Inquire at No. 67 Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR LEASE—THREE SUBSTANTIAL fire-proof stores on South-st., corner of Governeur-slip, well adapted for storage or any other business. They will be let separately or together. Also, three vacant lots adjoining, suitable for yard-storage. Apply to

EDWIN BERGH, No. [illegible]

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE ROOM, [illegible] feet, well lighted and ventilated, having gas, water [illegible] [illegible] Apply at CORN EXCHANGE BANK, [illegible]

TO LET OR LEASE—A SECOND FLOOR IN Nassau-st., for four years. The rooms communicate with each other, and are well adapted for the business of publication [illegible]. They are directly opposite the [illegible] Bank, No. 118 Nassau-st. Possession [illegible] or on the 1st of May. Apply on the premises to D. A. WOODWORTH.

TO LET—THE FOUNDRY IN THE VILLAGE of Peekskill, Westchester County, known as the Peekskill Foundry. Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or at No. 39 Water-st., New-York.

F. P. FLAGLER.

TO LET—THE STORE AND HOUSE ON THE corner of Broadway and 31st-st., [illegible] feet. Also the three-story brick house No. 125 [illegible]-st. Inquire of S. HALSTED, Nos. 52 and 54 Murray-st., up stairs.

TO LET FOR A LARGE MANUFACTORY—[illegible] five-story brick building, [illegible]. Apply [illegible] KING, [illegible] FORREST, No. 146 Front-st.

TO LET—SIXTH-AVENUE STORE, NO. [illegible] Apply to WM. A. VANDERBILT, [illegible]

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY STORE, [illegible] feet deep, No. 107 Murray-st., [illegible] from 1st May. Inquire of H. HOPPOCK, No. 65 Dey-st.

TO LET—OFFICE ON SECOND FLOOR, AND two lofts, [illegible] Apply to BOYD & [illegible]

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING house No. 28 Bond-st. Apply to [illegible] No. 31 Pine-st., Great Western Buildings.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 104 Franklin-st. Rent $800 per annum. To be seen from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

TO LET—THE 3-STORY ATTIC AND BASEMENT house, No. 32 Bond-st. Inquire of F. A. LIVINGSTON, No. 3 Greenwich-st., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE, TO A SMALL family. Can be seen at any time. Inquire at No. [illegible] Madison-st.

TO LEASE—A FIVE-STORY BUILDING, WITH basement and sub-cellar, [illegible] between Broadway and West Broadway, in Leonard-st., suitable for any light manufacturing business. Will be let to a good tenant low for a term of years. Apply to S. A. MAIN, No. 33 Bond-st.

TO LEASE, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—Two first-class houses on 14th-st., near Union square; the houses are adjoining, and now full of first-class boarders. Rent for both, $[illegible]; price of furniture, moderate. E. R. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the house known as [illegible]. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 36 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished.

Also, the upper part of the building known as No. [illegible] Broadway.

Also, the store basement of said building.

Also, the large brick stable No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 94 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IMMEdiate possession [illegible] [illegible] 5th-av. Apply to FRANKLIN [illegible], or to PARK BENJAMIN, No. [illegible] 14th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ABOVE 14th-st. and in a very desirable location. Address, for particulars, D. D., Box No. 146 Post-Office.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

STORE TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, fronting on both Astor-place and 4th-av., a desirable location. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT, FURNISHED, FROM the 1st of May or April, a moderate-sized house, situated in the central part of Brooklyn, east of Henry, not further south than Harrison-st., nor north of Myrtle-av., to a small, genteel family, without children. Rent not to exceed $700. Address BROOKLYN, at the office of this paper.

WANTED TO HIRE—A HOUSE OR COTTAGE, with flower garden, stables, &c., [illegible] in some pleasant town on Hudson River, within 40 miles of the City. Possession desired early in March. Address H. M. HUMPHREY, Bank of New-York.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family, the second floor of a house not above 30th-st. Address M. H., No. 18 54th-st. References will be given and required.

WANTED—FROM 1st MAY NEXT, A THREE-story brick dwelling; location preferred above Bleecker-st. Address C. L., Box No. 3,[illegible] New-York Post-Office.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of 24th and 25th sts., East River. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, are peculiarly adapted for either heavy or light machinery; the engines are of 1,000 horse power, and the whole establishment is fitted up in a manner unequaled in the country. For terms, apply at the Office on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS—TO LET—Two, three or four floors, 25 feet by 100, in a five-story brown stone front building, with hatchway, No. 200 6th-av., for some light manufacturing purpose, with or without steam power. Apply to HITZELBERGER'S Ice Cream Saloon, No. 200 6th-av., near 31st-st.

STEADY POWER—IN THE DEPOT BUILDing, corner of [illegible], [illegible] Broadway; [illegible] convenience. [illegible] Heated by steam pipes.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, LARGE AND well-lighted lofts, with any amount of permanent and reliable steam-power, furnished by engines of over one thousand horse power, in the first-class buildings Nos. [illegible] and [illegible]. Apply on the premises.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—[illegible] Broadway, [illegible] Also, a store on Centre-st., running through to Walker-st. [illegible] JOHN GANDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—WORKSHOPS WITH STEADY STEAM power, well lighted, Broome-st., corner of Broadway. Inquire on the premises of WM. GALE & SON.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON CANAL, CHRYSTIE, STANTON, WOOSTER, GREENE, BAYARD, ESSEX, BROOME, MULBERRY AND PARK STREETS.—WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable improved property: [illegible]

Terms at sale. Lithographic book maps, describing the above property, may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st. STEPHEN H. THAYER, Referee, No. 150 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, FEB. 12, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern: [illegible] Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. [illegible] Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds. [illegible] New-Albany and Salem Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds. [illegible] New-York and New-Haven Railroad 1st mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds. [illegible] Bradford Coal and Iron 6 per cent. Bonds. [illegible] Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds.

[illegible] shares Union India Rubber Co.	$100 each
[illegible] shares Lafarge Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
[illegible] shares North American Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
[illegible] shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co.	$100 each
[illegible] shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co.	$25 each
[illegible] shares Great Western Fire Insurance Co.	$100 each
[illegible] shares Chatham Bank	$25 each
[illegible] shares Grocers' Bank	$50 each
[illegible] shares Merchants' Bank	$50 each
[illegible] shares East River Bank	$25 each
[illegible] shares Artisans' Bank	$100 each

Terms of SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Feb. 16. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

D. D. HOGAN, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Rich silver ware, &c., at auction, TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Feb. 13, at No. 246 West 22d-st., near 9th-av., commencing at 10½ o'clock. This sale will be positive, without regard to weather, and is worthy the special attention of housekeepers, as combining a rare and valuable assortment of elegant rosewood furniture and house-furnishing articles, being the entire splendid arrangement of the above first-class house, catalogues of which will be ready on the morning of sale. Furniture consists in part of splendid rosewood piano-forte, with pearl keys, and hat two metallic, with every modern improvement; rosewood parlor furniture en suite, in brocatel and medallion tapestry; centre and pier tables, with marble tops; two rich carved etageres, with marble tops and plate doors; superb carpet rugs to match; consoles in buhl work, rosewood secretary, French escritoire, rich oval and pier mirrors, chandeliers, splendid mantel vases and ornaments; clock—runs one year; oil paintings, bronzes, &c.; lace curtains, shades. Chambers splendidly furnished in rosewood bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, commodes, &c., all of the best description, made to order, with superb marble tops, beds, &c. to fit; wardrobes, suites in hair-cloth and velvet; Turkish chairs, sofas, lounges, tête-à-têtes, rockers, French cottage and mahogany chairs, with an elegant variety of other chamber, parlor, and basement furniture; rich China, of every description; silver ware, cut glass, ruby and Bohemian ware, extension dining and tea tables, oil-cloths, carpets, stoves, mirrors, &c. No postponement.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANO-FORTES, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 112 Nassau-st. T. C. H. will sell as above, by catalogue, a large and splendid assortment of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture of every description, consisting in part of superior rosewood parlor suites in French brocatel, plush, and other fashionable coverings; etageres, library and secretary bookcases, marble-top centre, side and sofa tables; also, Turkish easy chairs and lounges, in rich [illegible] chamber furniture of every variety, both in style and finish; dining-room furniture in oak, walnut and mahogany; [illegible] Also, a variety of second-hand furniture, [illegible] stoves, crockery, glass and [illegible] At 12 o'clock, 1 superior 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, in perfect order, having been used but a short time. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, COURTLAND ALLEY, CANAL, WALKER, CENTRE, BOND, AMITY AND GREAT JONES STS., OF THE BANYER AND JAY ESTATE.—E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property of the Banyer and Jay Estate:

4 lots on BROADWAY, running through to Courtlandt alley, 25x175 feet.

7 Lots on CANAL-ST., between Broadway and Centre-st.

6 Lots on WALKER-ST., between Broadway and Centre-st.

2 Lots on CENTRE-ST., between White & Walker sts.

2 Lots on AMITY-ST.

House and lot No. 25 BOND-ST. Also, one lot on GREAT JONES-ST., rear of above.

Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for five years.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 10 Pine-st.

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, &c.—WILLIAM T. BOYD will sell at No. 66 [illegible] on FRIDAY, (to-morrow,) at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of household furniture by virtue of a chattel mortgage, consisting of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, removed for convenience of sale; sofas, chairs, tables, carpets, oil-cloths, hat stands, gas fixtures, bedsteads, bureaus, beds, bedding, washstands, toilet ware, &c. Also, an assortment of superior household furniture on which advances have been made, consisting of parlor suites in brocatel and hair cloth, bookcases, marble-top centre and side tables, etageres, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads. Also, a general assortment of fancy goods, China and silver-plated ware. Also, second-hand desks and one iron safe. E. PERSON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

P. C. FRENCH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF ROSEwood and mahogany household furniture, piano-forte, French plate pier mirrors, velvet carpets, elegant oil paintings.—P. C. FRENCH, Auctioneer, will sell, on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, by catalogue, at 10 o'clock, the entire contents of the residence No. [illegible] West 8th-st., consisting of three costly suites, covered in satin brocatel, solid rosewood centre and side tables, rosewood etageres, do. corner, with plate glass doors and backs; splendid rosewood piano-forte, rosewood gothic bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, marble tops; hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, and pillows, tapestry and ingrain carpets, cane chairs, sofa beds, cane-seat chairs, large pier glasses, do. oval, do. small; silver-ware, dinner sets, tea sets, with a large quantity of furniture too numerous to mention.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF THE LARGE CABINET FACTORY—Known as Nos. 161, 163 and 165 Attorney-st., between Houston and Stanton sts.—Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable plot of grounds with the buildings, steam engine and fixtures thereon, known as Nos. 161, 163 and 165 Attorney-st., and being in size 75 feet front and rear, by 100 feet deep. Upon the premises have been erected two five-story front and rear buildings, with high basements and cellars, and containing a new and powerful engine, with shafting, belting, &c. The owner leaving the City desires to dispose of this property. The establishment is well adapted for a piano-forte manufactory or for any mechanical business requiring ample accommodations. Maps and further particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

T. MORRELL, Auctioneer.

FREE AND CHOICE STOCK OF FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &c. &c.—By T. MORRELL, THIS MORNING, 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, iron safes, book cases, silver forks, spoons, &c., gold jewelry, second-hand stuff from a family selling out. At 12 o'clock will be sold, same place, the stock of a liquor and cigar store. N. B.—Buyers have every chance to test quality; warranted.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXTRA WIDE LOT IN FULTON-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, inst., at 12 o'clock, the lot No. 227 Fulton-st., north side, between Church and Greenwich sts., being 28.7x82.4. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for 1, 2, or 3 years, with the privilege of paying at any time after 6 months' notice. Maps at the Auctioneer's office, No. 28 Wall-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BY ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—BLEECKER-STREET PROPERTY.—At the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, to close an estate. The two story and attic brick house and lot, No. 19 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and Bowery; will rent for about $600 per annum; [illegible] can remain. For maps, &c., and for permission to see the premises, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

J. S. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 10 o'clock, at No. 276 Pearl-st., 200 packages and lots assorted hardware, cutlery, &c. Also, for account of whom it may concern, the entire stock of a retail dealer, comprising an excellent assortment of builders' and other hardware, fine brass, Britannia and plated ware, &c., &c. Also, damaged 100 doz. ball bosses, 1,000 skimmers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

AUCTION SALES.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

CHOICE LIQUORS AND CIGARS AT AUCTION.—THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock, by TUNIS MORRELL, No. 79 Nassau-st., ¼ cask French brandy, 10 gallons Old Tom Gin, 6 gallons superior brandy, 5 gallons Jamaica rum, 14,000 choice cigars, Los Londres, 5,000 Escbel, 14,000 in packages of El [illegible], Carpenos, Regalos, Washington, Union [illegible], Colonas, &c. The stock to retail.

JOSEPH BRICKWAY, Auctioneer.

AT THE CENTRAL SALESROOMS, WILLOUGHBY, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn, FRIDAY, Feb. 13, at 10 o'clock A. M. The balance of stock of a dry goods dealer, ready-made clothing, &c. Also, a quantity of crockery and furniture.

DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSES AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell, on THURSDAY, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the three houses and lots No. [illegible] and No. [illegible] (about the middle of the blocks) between [illegible] and Avenue A, adjoining Tompkins square, [illegible] For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.

SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT, No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. G. WEED, AUGUSTUS W. BARTLETT, will give prompt attention to the collection of notes and drafts on all the principal cities [illegible]

STOCKS AND BONDS [illegible] at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission. [illegible] will [illegible] the principal points [illegible] Refer to [illegible] Wm. Barker, Esq., New-York.

New-York, Jan. [illegible], 1857.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., New-York, Jan. 26, 1857.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY WITH the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1856:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1856, to 31st Dec., 1856	$[illegible] 96
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1856	1,[illegible] 95
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$[illegible] 91
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums Marked off from 1st January, 1856, to 31st December, 1856	$5,[illegible] 69
Losses paid during the same period	$[illegible] 59
Returns of premiums and expenses	425,418 89
	$[illegible] 48
The Company have the following Assets, viz: New-York City Bank Stocks, State Stocks, and Loans on State and other Stocks drawing interest	$1,046,297 50
Bonds and Mortgages and Real Estate	250,200 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	97,718 77
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	2,300,040 14
Cash in Bank	66,941 65
Total amount of Assets	$[illegible] 06

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 3d day of February next.

The Trustees, after reserving one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of profits, have further resolved that the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1854, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 3d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

The Board have also declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1856, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 3d day of February next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st day of January, 1856, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$4,[illegible],370
Additional profits from 1st of January, 1856, to 1st of January, 1857	339,750
Total profits for 14½ years	$4,[illegible]
The certificates of 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853 and sixty per cent. of 1854, have been redeemed by cash	3,[illegible],370
Net earnings remaining with the Company on the 1st of January, 1857	$1,[illegible]

By order of the Board, W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Charles Dennis,
Thomas Tileston,	A. P. Pillot,	Dennis Perkins,
Henry Coit,	L. H. Baggs,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Leroy M. Wiley,	Mort. Livingston,
Alex. Averill,	Daniel S. Miller,	William Wood,
Lewis Curtis,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. Henry Burgy,
Wm. S. Wetmore,	Joshua J. Henry,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Theo. W. Riley,	Henry G. Brewer,
Lowell Holbrook,	David Lane,	Watts Sherman,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	James Bryce,	Edward E. Bell,
P. A. Hargous,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	E. E. Morgan,
Meyer Gans,	Henry K. Bogert,	B. J. Howland,
Edw. H. Gillilan,	A. A. Low,	Benj. Babcock,
Ramsay Crooks,	William E. Dodge,	F. Westray.

JOHN D. JONES, President. CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President. W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—On the 31st instant, the Board of Directors of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the balance of the one million of dollars of Bonds to be issued to this Company by the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, remaining unsold on the 16th February, be offered to the Stockholders of the Company at par, giving to each subscriber a bonus of twenty-five per cent. in the guaranteed eight per cent. stock of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, on the amount of Bonds allotted to him, each Stockholder being at liberty to subscribe for such amount as he may choose, without reference to the amount of stock held by him; but should such subscriptions amount, in the aggregate to more than the amount of Bonds then remaining unsold, the same shall be apportioned ratably among the subscribers, to be paid for—

"[illegible] per cent. on the 16th February next.
20 per cent. on the 16th March next.
20 per cent. on the 1st April next.
20 per cent. on the 20th April next.
20 per cent. on the 10th May next.

"Any subscriber may be entitled to receive his Bonds as paid for, and shall be entitled to a certificate of Stock on payment in full of his subscription, and each subscriber shall be allowed the privilege of paying his subscription in full at any time prior to the above dates, and be entitled to a corresponding allowance of interest, the option to subscribe for said Bonds to close on the 15th of February next."

The Bonds offered to the Stockholders in accordance with the above resolution, are the first and only Mortgage Bonds (being for one million of dollars, in Bonds of $1,000 each) of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, on the first days of February and August in each year, and having twenty years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company. The Stock offered as a bonus is the eight per cent. Stock, also guaranteed by this Company.

Stockholders only, as will be seen by the resolution, are allowed to subscribe on the terms named in the resolution, and the right to subscribe will expire on the 15th day of February next. If you desire to avail yourself of the privilege, you will please subscribe for the number of Bonds you wish to take, on the inclosed subscription paper, and return the same to this office without delay.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, Jan. 26, 1857.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, [illegible]

From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent. For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.

TRUSTEES.

Joseph Lawrence,	George C. Bussmann,	Watts Sherman,
Edwin D. Morgan,	Daniel S. Miller,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning,	Caleb C. Hubbard,	Edmund Coffin,
James Beardsley,	Thomas W. Pearsall,	Thomas Slocomb,
Shepherd Knapp,	Peter Cooper,	Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker,	Thomas Tileston,	Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps,	John J. Phelps,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
John J. Cisco,	Wilson G. Hunt,	E. H. Walworth,
Jacob Harsen,	D. H. Arnold,	Daniel D. Lord,
James S. Seymour,	Charles E. Bill,	

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR $262,000 BONDS OF THE CITY OF BUFFALO—Having 20 years to run. Interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. Above Bonds having been duly ordered by the Common Council of the City of Buffalo to be appropriated for the building of market-houses, will be ready for delivery on the 20th day of February and sealed proposals are invited for the whole or any portion of the same, to be handed in to MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., on or before 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday the 12th day of February. The Bonds will be awarded to the highest bidder.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—PERSONS holding Milwaukee City 10 per cent. Bonds, maturing the 31st day of March, 1857, can have the privilege of exchanging them, if they wish, on fair and equitable terms, for Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds, payable 20 years from Feb. 1, 1857, with semi-annual interest, (issued under an ordinance establishing a Sinking Fund, &c.,) by applying at the office of Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., at any time before the 1st day of March next.

J. B. CROSS, Mayor of the City of Milwaukee. MAYOR'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, WIS., Feb. 1, 1857.

FINANCIAL NOTICE!!!—THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to negotiate stocks, notes, bonds and mortgages, and real estate. Also, to loan on satisfactory securities any amount of money, from $50 up to $50,000. All business promptly attended to in a strictly confidential manner. JAMES T. LEETE & CO., No. 289 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., Rooms 9 and 14.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. [illegible] Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1857.—The annual election for 20 Directors and three Inspectors for the next election of this Company, will be held on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at the office of the Company. The poll will be held open between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

$20,000 OF STOCK IN THE U. S. SELF-generating Gas-Light Company for sale, at the office No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] day in March next. SOLOMON ANDREWS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (Convertible,) having [illegible] years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE COUPONS DUE AND PAYABLE IN this City 1st March next from the Bonds of Marshall County, Illinois, will be paid on presentation at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after 2d proximo. ATWOOD & CO.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1875—interest payable half-yearly in New-York—are for sale by STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

$500 WANTED FOR THIRTY DAYS.—A bonus of $50 given, and personal property worth five times the amount put in possession of the lender as collateral. Call on WHEELER & Co., No. 334 Broadway, Room No. 14.

$5,000, $2,000, $3,000, $1,800, $1,500—To loan on New-York or Brooklyn property. Apply to JNO. J. DRAKE, No. 12 Cedar-st., New-York.

$20,000 BONDS AND MORTGAGES and Commercial paper negotiated; advances made on property, real estate bought, sold and rented by JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 12 Cedar-st., N. Y.

SAMUEL BOWNE, NO. 54 WALL-STREET, [illegible] advances [illegible] Wholesale drug notes preferred.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., [illegible] available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 5, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. FROM the net earnings of this Company to the 30th of November, 1856, has this day been declared, to be paid to the Stockholders of the Main Line, standing on the books of the Company on the 15th of January inst., payment to be made in the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of [illegible], 1873, with interest payable semi-annually, at the rate of seven per cent., on the 1st of January and July of each year, in the City of New-York. The bonds will be ready for delivery on [illegible] F. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable at the office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 7th-st., on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d of February. January 15, 1857. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO. continues to insure against [illegible], wares, merchandise, [illegible] on liberal terms. Offices corner 3d-av. and 7th-st., and No. 61 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.—The Directors of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company have this day declared an interest dividend of Three and a half per cent. on the Capital stock. Also, an extra dividend of Four and a half per cent. out of the profits of the business for the last year, payable on and after the 16th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 31 Nassau-st. The transfer books are closed until the 16th inst. N. D. MORGAN, President. J. L. HALSEY, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., Corner Broadway and Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of [illegible] per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, has this day been declared, payable at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, on and after the 20th day of February instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 20th instant, both inclusive. GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 50 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on Monday, the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. G. HENRY HOWELL, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF [illegible] per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their Banking-House on and after Feb. 10 next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1857.—A semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared payable to the Stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable 16th inst. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Feb. 2, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment. R. B. PERRIN, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.

No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. G. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richd. P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edwd. Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John B. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. R. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
R. M. Whitlock,	R. Lindley Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David S. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President. THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000.—PARTNER WANTED, WITH ABOVE SUM.—Any capitalist, desirous of investing the above, has an opportunity rarely to be met with, in a safe and lucrative manufacturing business, now in full operation, established seven years. The best mercantile reference will be given in the City. None but principals need apply. Address X. X., this office; real name, stating where an interview can be had; likewise send references.

$25,000.—PARTNER WANTED—ACtive or silent, in a publishing business offering unusual and important inducements. The respectability and security of the connection are unquestionable. A capital of $20,000 or $25,000 essential, and a silent partner preferred. Address PUBLISHER, Box 4,874, Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND ALL THE fixtures complete, together with a 3 years' lease of a large boarding-house, eligibly located, midway between the Fulton and Wall st. ferries, Brooklyn. For a suitable party this is a desirable opportunity to commence with a full house, as most of the occupants desire to remain. Apply on the premises, Nos. 105 and 107 Pineapple-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY-LOCATED IRON foundry, Williamsburg, tools and everything in complete order; price, $800; grand chance; also, partner wanted, with $2,000, in hardware business, together with very valuable patent-right, Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; also, 2 splendid billiard ¾ tables, as good as new, price, $225 each. Apply No. 113 Chambers-st., Room No. 4.

$500 TO $1,000 WILL PURCHASE AN interest in a new invention for the purpose of manufacture and sale of an article universally required, and sales to an unlimited extent may be made throughout the United States. Apply to No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 13. N. DAVIS & CO.

TO CAPITALISTS.—$10,000 TO $12,000 WANTED in a manufacturing business of a cash article. To any one having the above at command, this is as favorable an opportunity as ever offered for its investment. Full particulars will be furnished by giving real name and address A. B., Times office.

$700.—A LADY ABOUT TO LEAVE THE City will sell, at a great discount, the good will, furniture and fixtures of a lucrative business, located in the VIIIth Ward. A rare chance. Apply to WHEELER & CO., No. 334 Broadway, Room No. 14.

$500.—A PARTNER WANTED IN AN elegantly fitted-up saloon and restaurant in Broadway. The fixtures cost $10,000. A good chance to the right man. Call on WHEELER & CO., No. 334 Broadway, Room No. 14.

DRUG STORE WANTED—SITUATED IN A healthy and thriving town, with a thickly-settled country surrounding. A location where a good trade in Books and Stationery may be established preferred. Address J. N., Box No. 3,658 New-York City.

BEDDING BUSINESS FOR SALE AND BUILDING TO LET, NO. 112 CHATHAM-ST.—A general bedding business, established seven years. A good opportunity for a person having money. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A ROUTE OF MORNING PAPERS to a cash customer only; warranted to make $15 per week, or no sale; ill health the reason for selling out. Address C. P., office of this paper. Price, $530.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. HAVE removed to Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 33 Wall-st., where they issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

MILITARY.

NATIONAL GUARDS, ATTENTION.—FOR sale cheap, a complete uniform, &c. Any person desiring the same will address, through the Post-Office, JAMES WILKINSON.

MEDICAL.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.

This is truly an invaluable discovery for the prevention and cure of Diseases of the Eyes—Inflamed Eye-lids, Pain from particles of dust, weakness and many other distressing symptoms are speedily cured by it when applied in due season. There are few persons who do not at some period of their lives suffer from inflamed Eyes. To all persons it is important to know that so safe and certain a remedy can always be had.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW AND INFALLIBLE REMEDY.—TRIESEMAR.—[illegible] Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each [illegible] Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, member of the Imperial College of [illegible] London, [illegible] Prince-st., one block west of Broadway, New-York, from 11 o'clock [illegible] [illegible]

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—[illegible] other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. [illegible] DR. MAGNIN.

HEALTH RESTORED IN ALL CASES.—Dr. HUNTER, No. [illegible] New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old-established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last [illegible] years, and made more cures than any other man in the City; in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of whom, by the permission [illegible] And in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures disease without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long period of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 25 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhoea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 25 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. 69 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.

CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD.—OLD DOCtor WATKINSON challenges the world to produce a medicine that has cured more persons of Consumption, Liver Complaint, &c., &c., than his celebrated Pulmonacia; it never fails if used according to directions for Bronchial affections of the throat, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds. [illegible] Depot No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York. Price $1 per bottle. Druggists and country merchants supplied on favorable terms.

CHRONIC AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—Dr. RALPH, No. 243 Houston-st., near Wooster. (Consultations till 1 and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted.) Stricture, seminal weakness, spermatorrhoea and all genito-urinary diseases, radically cured, without painful operations, offensive medicines, or troublesome restrictions. Also, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Piles, Old Ulcers.

CATARRH.—GOODALE'S POSITIVE CURE for this disease may be had at No. 102 Broadway, of CHAS. H. RING, at No. 137 Bowery, of E. M. GUION; at Union-square, of THOS. GREEN, druggist; and of the Proprietor, No. 449 Broadway, up stairs, Room No. 5; with directions for using.

CONSULT DR. CURTISS (FROM EUROPE) in all diseases of a private nature, if you want speedy and reliable treatment. Do not commit yourself to the care of the inexperienced and the quack. The strictest privacy and confidence observed. Office No. 38 Howard-st., 2 doors east of Broadway.

WANTED—EVERY MAN AND WOMAN TO call at No. 412 Broome-st., corner of Elm, and get, free of charge, a new and important medical work. Those ordering by mail must inclose two postage stamps, and direct DR. FENTON, Post-Office, New-York.

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—MR. LEVETT'S NEW and improved atmospheric pressure plates, for artificial teeth, are remarkable for their increased firmness in position and power of mastication, and are very superior to the ordinary suction plates, are well adapted for the continuous gum, and it is really worth the attention of those wearing or requiring artificial teeth to examine this great improvement before engaging elsewhere. Teeth removed by the benumbing process, and every improvement of the day. M. LEVETT, Dentist, 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway. Established in 1830.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—DR. G. B. SIGESMOND RESPECTFULLY INVITES THE PUBLIC TO CALL.—NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Dr. G. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, of No. 751 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine his mode of inserting artificial teeth without the use of metal plate or clasps, which prevents the bitter taste and nervous irritation which metal unavoidably causes.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

ORGANS—CHURCH ORGANS.—FOR SALE.—One superior toned Gothic organ, of 12 stops, pedals C. C. C., 16 feet open diapason, 8 feet in front; one 8 stop, Gothic case, pedals and swell; one 6 stop do. The above are offered low for cash. W. H. DAVIS, Organ Builder, No. 40 Downing-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANOS.—REMOVAL.—T. S. BERRY HAS removed from No. 461 to 458 Broadway, to the marble building corner of Grand-st., where he offers Hallet, Davis & Co.'s, Harris Bros.', and other Pianos, at great bargains. Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

AN EXCELLENT CHICKERING PIANO—BUT LITTLE USED—$175; Hewes', $165; one at $150; one at $200. Fine melodeons, with piano action and sounding board, a superior article. Pianos and melodeons to let at Marble Building. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

GREAT BARGAIN.—AN EXCELLENT ROSEwood piano-forte, of beautiful tone and touch, but little used and fully warranted, will be sold as above, and an old piano taken in exchange. Call at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 326, 328 and 334 2d-av., cor. 21st-st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. Prices moderate. J. H. PELTON.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company have opened a yard at the foot of 15th-st., East River, for supplying the public with their Scranton Coal at retail, which will be delivered by mine order, of any desired size, to all parts of the City, at the lowest market price. Orders received at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st., or by Mr. ANDREW SEYMOUR, Agent, at the yard. W. R. WARREN, Treasurer.

New-York, Jan. 26, 1857.

N. B.—Orders for this coal by the cargo delivered at Elizabethport, N. J., New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City, or alongside vessels in the harbor received at the office, No. 51 Wall-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced Surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

[illegible]

For freight or passage, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard, red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, We'day, March 18.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 25.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$130
Second Cabin	75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail April 4.

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The U. S. Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. Cavendy, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton, to land the Mails and Passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock M., from pier No. 37 North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN:

In First Cabin, Main Saloon	$130
In First Cabin, Lower Saloon	110
In Second Cabin	60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. No Parcels received on the day of sailing. All Letters must pass through the Post-Office. For freight or passage, apply to C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The Steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail on March 21.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

NEW-YORK......Saturday, 7th February, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW......Saturday, 14th February, at 12 o'clock M.
EDINBURG......Saturday, 7th March, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate stations. Newburg Express at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4.30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

The above Trains run Daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday, Jan. 19, 1857.—Two daily trains to Albany, Sundays excepted. Fare $1 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre-sts. 8.10 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations.

4 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central train at [illegible] P. M. for the West.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.

9.15 A. M. Mail train for New-York direct.

5 P. M. Express, without change of cars.

Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome, or 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York and Hudson River Railroad at 6.30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11.30 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 3.30, Burlington 8.15, Plattsburg 7.15, Rouse's Point 6 P. M., Montreal 9.30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M.; Close & [illegible]; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5.15; arrive at Rutland 8.15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4.15 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 3.30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad. May 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Jan. 1, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7.30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7.30 and 11 A. M., 3.10 and 4.30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7.30 and 11 A. M., 3.30 and 4 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M. $2 25; stopping at all way stations. 11 and 4, go to Kensington. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $12 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent. No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM FEB. 2, 1857, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; Mail 11.15 A. M.; Emigrant, 6.15 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 6.30 A. M. and 12.30 M. and 4.45 P. M.; For Sing Sing, [illegible] P. M.; For Peekskill, 5.30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5.30 and 10.30 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.; and East Albany at 6.00 and 10.45 A. M. and 5.15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE—On and after Dec. 1, 1856, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, leaving New-York at [illegible] and Springfield Railroad, [illegible] [illegible] A. M. and 3 P. M. [illegible] ASHBURNER, Chief Eng. and Supt. H. P. and F. R. R.

PURE JUICE PORT WINE—FOR MEDICAL purposes, highly recommended by eminent physicians, [illegible] can be obtained in bottles only, at the Wine Vaults, No. [illegible] Wall-st. G. E. MENDUM.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that pursuant to a decree of the Cook County Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Cook and State of Illinois, on the chancery side thereof, made in a certain cause wherein DAVID GIBSON is complainant, and EDWARD ELDRIDGE and others are defendants, all persons having claims against HENRY KING, formerly of the City of New-York, and now deceased, contracted or in any manner by said HENRY KING incurred upon or prior to the 9th day of January, A. D. 1856, are required to present and establish their said claims and prove up the same before me, L. C. P. FREER, Master in Chancery in and for said County of Cook, at my office in the city of Chicago in said County, on or before the 9th day of April, A. D. 1857. L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery, Cook County, Ill.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice, that the power of attorney given by JAMES McHENRY, of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, in England, to ROBERT BELL, of [illegible], merchant, dated on or about the 24th day of July, 1855, is revoked, and that the power of attorney given by JAMES LISTER, of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, in England, manager, and one of the public officers of the Liverpool Union Bank, to the said ROBERT BELL, and dated on or about the 16th day of April, 1855, is also revoked. And notice is further given that the appointment of every substituted attorney or agent, made by the said ROBERT BELL, in the United States of America or elsewhere, under the powers of attorney above mentioned, or either of them, is revoked and determined. Dated at Liverpool aforesaid, the 9th day of January, 1857. LOUNDES, BUNSON & LOUNDES, Solicitors for the said James McHenry and James Lister.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCRETIA VAN PELT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of CHARLES BURKHALTER, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of September, 1856. CHARLES BURKHALTER, FREDERICK C. HAVEMEYER, MATTHIAS CLARK, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER DUNNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their residence, No. 75 Christopher-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 1st of October, 1856. WILLIAM H. DUNNING, HARRIET DUNNING, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER SHONNARD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of CHARLES CHENEY, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 18, 1856. JANE SHONNARD, CHARLES SHONNARD, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. MAXWELL, late of the City of New-York, counsellor-at-law, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of March, 1857.—Dated New-York, Sept. 3, 1856. E. F. TREADWELL, MAXWELL WOODHULL, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of Suffolk County, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against NATHAN A. PRATT, late of Sag Harbor, merchant, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, administrators, at the office of Samuel Thompson, in Sag Harbor, on or before the 1st day of June next, 1857.—Dated Nov. 29, 1856. SAMUEL THOMPSON, Administrator. SARAH T. PRATT, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM E. SEAMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of SCHUREMAN HALSTED, Nos. 12 and 14 Murray-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 22, 1857. HENRY MOORE, SCHUREMAN HALSTED, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUDE FIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 281 [illegible]-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 21, 1856. CLARISSA E. FIELD, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DANIEL BURGESS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated December 29, 1856. JOHN PAINE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NELSON ROBINSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 19 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 21, 1856. ALANSON ROBINSON, SAMUEL TOWNER, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of PHILIP HART, late of the City of New-York, Baker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of MYER MASTERS, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 4, 1857. FRANCIS MILLER, Executor.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that THOMAS C. CHANDLER, of the City of Newark, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of three months. DAVID SMITH. DATED NEWARK, N. J., [illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of WHITE & KNAPP, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. I. W. Knapp retiring from said firm. Either of said partners will sign the name of the firm in settlement and liquidation of debts. BROOKLYN, Feb. 7, 1857. EDWARD S. WHITE, IVERSON W. KNAPP.

N. B.—All persons having claims against said firm will present them, and all persons indebted to same are requested to make prompt settlement.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name and firm of HUDSON & NUNGEZER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ISAAC N. HUDSON retiring from the same. GEO. H. NUNGEZER is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm, or sign its name. ISAAC N. HUDSON. New-York, Feb. 2, 1857. GEO. H. NUNGEZER.

GEO. H. NUNGEZER will continue the clothing business at the old stand, No. 82 Cortlandt, corner Greenwich-st.

NOTICE.—WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED Mr. THOMAS S. CHRISTY as a partner in our house, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of CHRISTY, CONSTANT & CO., at No. 48 Murray-st. CHRISTY & CONSTANT. New-York, Jan. 1, 1857.

EXPRESSES.

1857. **FAST FREIGHT LINE.** 1857.

MERCHANTS' DESPATCH.

OWNED BY THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

This responsible Fast Freight Line contracts goods from New-York, Boston, and Albany, to Buffalo, and points West and South at fair rates, and guarantees time. Having reliable agents of our own at all points of transhipment, and running cars used exclusively by us on Railroads, [illegible] we are enabled to give quick despatch [illegible] Freight Line out of New-York and Boston. For bills of lading or contracts apply to A. H. LIVINGSTON, No. 197 Broadway, New-York. G. G. KIDDER, No. [illegible] Boston. J. & P. F. BARNARD, No. 40 Broadway, Albany. General office in old block of Lake Shore R. R., Buffalo. P. D. MARSH, Superintendent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL.—The splendid steamship ALABAMA, Geo. R. Schenck, Commander, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 14, from Pier No. 4, North River, at [illegible] P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE.—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.—The new and splendid steamship TENNESSEE, Capt. [illegible], 1,300 tons burthen, will sail for Aspinwall on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from Panama on the Pacific, for San Francisco. 50 lbs. baggage allowed each passenger. 10 cents per lb. on excess. For freight or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

ALLCOPP'S PALE ALE.—THE MOST BENEficial effects are resulting from the use of the celebrated Pale Ale manufactured by Saml. Allsopp, Esq., at Burton-on-Trent, England. For sale by G. E. MENDUM, No. 13 Wall-st. Samples on draught.

THE GREAT FRESHETS.

Additional Particulars by Telegraph and the Mails.

The Great Railroads.

The trains of the Hudson River Road still go to Poughkeepsie, but no further, and tickets for places beyond that point are not sold, though there has been no injury to the track up as far as Tivoli. Nothing further had been heard at the dépôt yesterday as to the condition of things, but it was rumored that the train out last evening was likely to reach Hudson. Still, until further notice, the Company make no pretensions to go beyond Poughkeepsie.

OFFICE OF THE N. Y. AND E. R. R. Co., NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1857—6 P. M.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Dispatches have been received here advising that the road east and west of the bridge over the Delaware River is in good running order, and that temporary structures will be erected by Monday next, that will pass freight and passengers over the bridge.

In the meantime passengers will be carried *via* New-Jersey Central, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads, to Great Bend, and there connect with the New-York and Erie Railroad for Buffalo, Dunkirk and all points west.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad, between Camden and Bordentown, continues to be impassable for trains, and all passengers for Philadelphia are conveyed by the other route, on the opposite side of the Delaware. The quantity of ice drifted on the track between Bordentown and Camden is said to be very great.

The Freshet at Albany.

CONDITION OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—COMPLETE WRECK OF THE STATE-STREET BRIDGE—THE SUFFERING DIMINISHED.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

The cars on the Hudson River Road, at present go upon the Boston Road to Chatham, and from thence by the Berkshire Road to Hudson, where they get on their own track. The baggage cars go through suspended. The ice is formed on the river so that teams can now cross. At 6 o'clock last night the river was navigable. The subsiding of the waters above the losses in the lower part of the city to have been immense. Nearly every person has met with some losses. Many houses are still inundated, but are accessible from the ice, which somewhat lessens the suffering. The fronts of all the warehouses about State-street Bridge were found battered in; some were entirely gone. The State-street Bridge was found to be a complete wreck. The Hudson River freight dépôt is completely undermined. The Boston Ferry at East Albany has been carried away, and the Greenbush Dock destroyed. At Greenbush the damages and suffering are comparatively greater than here. One house was flooded so that the attics were resorted to for safety. Scarcely a single person in the village escaped without loss. The amount received by the Relief Committee is over $4,000, and the Distributing Committee are still engaged in relieving, so that the amount of suffering will be materially diminished to-night, notwithstanding the very cold weather.

The Freshet on the Susquehanna River.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Wednesday, Feb. 11—7 P.M.

The ice has been running steadily since daylight yesterday, and has become gorged on the flats two miles below this place. The rise in the water here is about five feet above the usual high tide, and it is still rising slowly. No damage has been done here yet, but at Port Deposit the damage is very great.

The Tide-Water Canal is under water, but it is thought that the ice gorging outside has been somewhat of a protection.

The Railroad ferry-boat started at 3 o'clock this afternoon, with two trains of passengers from Baltimore, but since 5 o'clock has made no headway, and is not half way across. A number of passengers left her before dusk, and picked their way over on cakes of ice. There is very little prospect of her being able to reach either shore until the ice moves again. No one here has ever seen a greater freshet.

The Freshet in the Cuyahoga River.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Feb. 7.

Since 1832 the water in the Cuyahoga has never been at its present flood-tide. The ice commenced coming down in large masses yesterday morning and gorging at every slight obstruction. It first encountered the structures and floats connecting Stone's Flats with Seneca-street, but finally found its way to the old railroad crossing at CHAPIN's Packing House, where it again lodged. The dam was almost perfect, and the pressure tremendous. Great apprehensions that the new turntable bridge would be carried away caused a large force to be engaged by Mr. E. S. FLINT, the Superintendent of the C. C. & C. R. R., to remove [illegible] structure which impeded the free passage of the ice. The rails were taken off, and the ice [illegible] with a tremendous crash. [illegible] in great quantities to the [illegible] bridge. The river still continued [illegible] and last night reached a mark [illegible] by six feet than it had attained yesterday noon. The ice being tightly packed at the mouth of the river, and packed in solid from the lake up to the Centre-street bridge, the exit of this immense body of water is entirely precluded. It spreads over thousands of acres of the Cleveland Centre and West Side Flats. It has overflowed all the lumber yards, and carried away a large quantity of valuable stock now packed in with the ice. The warehouses of Merwin and River streets, stored with flour, grain and merchandise, have been overflowed, and great damage is already done. HANNA, GARRETSON & Co. have some sugars, tobaccos, &c., damaged to the amount of several hundred dollars. [illegible] & Co. have five or six hundred barrels of flour wet and partially destroyed. Other owners of grain meet with losses, the exact amount of which is not yet ascertained.

The pressure of the ice gorge in the river has thrown the vessels into perilous positions. [illegible]

[illegible] The [illegible] of the water [illegible] the old channel across the West Side [illegible] through which the current was never so rapid before. It will be well dredged out. The deepening of the channel will be inevitable, and will save thousands of dollars in dredging. The firmness of the ice at the mouth of the river gives hope that the dangers to be apprehended by the sudden movement of the gorged ice and timber, will be prevented. The river attracts half of the people of the city to the unprecedented spectacle presented. Lives are perilled in attempting to save the lumber wedged in the ice, but as yet no accident to life or limb has yet occurred. At 10 o'clock the water was bringing down more ice, but was not rising.

TWELVE O'CLOCK—MOVEMENTS OF THE ICE-PACK.

To the thousands of our readers who were not spectators of the remarkable picture which the river presented to-day, no description can give a fair idea of the scenes. At nine, the ice piled in hideous masses, in a thousand shapes and wedged in with drift-wood, trees, lumber, extended in solid pack from the bottom of the river to three or four feet above the wharves, and from Superior street to a short distance beyond the piers in the lake. The freshet was continually urging this immense field towards the lake. But here a solid bulwark of ice extending for miles into the lake and evidently anchored fast, prevented the egress of the mass. Every half hour the ice yielded to the terrific pressure behind it, and crashing, grinding and crunching up the big cakes. The big trees and the drift-wood moved slowly down and piled itself up at the mouth of the harbor. The water found little exit by the river, but made its way out into the lake west of the pier, tearing away the Toledo Railroad track, and doing great damage to cars and buildings.

Occasionally the water, which was at noon about four feet above the level of the lake, would leap over the ice barrier, tear a hole in the dam, and dive under the lake ice, carrying into the vortex vast quantities of ice, and threatening to thrust aside all obstacles to its free and triumphant passage. But the constipation still continues, though the danger of higher water seems to be allayed. The tremendous south wind seems powerless to move the well-anchored field at the mouth of the river, though it seems hardly possible for it to remain till night. The greatest damage done by the water, as yet, is in the warehouses. At Burton's, on the west side, 2,000 bushels of oats and 1,000 of potatoes are under water.

Amongst other losses are RUSSELL & GREEN, of salt; HENRY, HUGHES & Co., and GUYLES & BASS, of flour; WALTON, of provisions; and CARRY & Co., of iron and nails submerged. The amount of damage is not ascertained, but the aggregate will be large. J. M. CUMMINGS & Co., with a large force working all night, saved at least $10,000 worth of goods, sugars, teas, &c., from total loss.

Three o'clock—The ice-pack at the mouth of the harbor burst and precipitated the swollen torrent into the lake. The water fell three feet this afternoon. More than ten thousand people visited the pier to-day to see the extraordinary sights.

Navigation Westward.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

The water in the river here measures sixteen feet, and is falling. Weather cold.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

The river at this point has risen two feet since last night, and is still rising, and full of heavy floating ice. Navigation is dangerous. Weather cold.

WHEELING, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

There is no change in the depth of the river here. It is still running from the upper rivers, preventing the resumption of navigation.

WHEELING, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

The river at this point has fallen eight feet since yesterday. The water in the channel now measures about sixteen feet, but the ice prevents a resumption of navigation.

ZANESVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

We learn that the steamer *Avery* has sunk at Hockingsport, but we have no further particulars.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

The water in the river at this point has fallen six inches, and continues to recede slowly. The weather is cold and freezing.

The steamer *Vienna* sunk on Saturday in the Illinois River, six miles above its mouth. It is feared the ice will tear her to pieces. She was valued at $12,000, and is insured for $8,000. The Missouri River is open to Weston, and the Mississippi to Keokuk.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

The river is still falling slowly and the weather continues cold. There is less ice running than yesterday.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Republican Central Committee.

The Republican Central Committee met last evening at Academy Hall, JOHN A. KENNEDY, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The first business was the appointment of the standing Committees. The following is the Executive Committee:

Wards.		Wards.	
1	Henry Garlick.	12	Chas. Riddle.
2	Jas. H. Welch.	13	Visor S. Cornell.
3	Mervin N. Jones.	14	S. L. Macomber.
4	H. H. Hulsat.	15	Isaac Sherman.
5	Jer. Lothrop.	16	Wm. C. Russell.
6	Owen W. Brennan.	17	C. Brueninghausen.
7	Dan. L. Peltee.	18	Geo. W. Pearcey.
8	B. A. Mayeran.	19	Sewren D. Moulton.
9	Chas. C. Leigh.	20	John J. Doane.
10	Wm. Allen.	21	D. D. T. Marshall.
11	Lewis H. Watts.	22	Jas. R. Coulter.

Committee on Printing—James Kelly, Robert W. Johnson, Washington Smith, John W. Slater and David B. Scott.

On motion of J. E. SNODGRASS, of the Seventh, and GEORGE TREWILLIGER, of the Fourteenth Wards, suitable resolutions were adopted, congratulating the State and the Nation on the election of Hon. PRESTON KING as Senator, he being a true Republican and a valued addition to the small band now so nobly struggling for liberty in the United States Senate. A second resolution expressed approbation of the course of Hon. HAMILTON FISH during his Senatorial term, as one alike honorable to himself and to the Nation, and true to the principles of the Republican Party.

On motion of JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, the by-laws which had been temporarily adopted, were referred to a Committee of three to make necessary amendments, and the Committee adjourned.

The Manhattan Gas Company.

An adjourned meeting of the Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen, to whom was referred the complaints against the Manhattan Gas Company, was held yesterday in the City Hall. Two witnesses were called by the Committee, Mr. CHARLES ROOME, President of the Company, and Mr. CHARLES SABBATON, Engineer. They were questioned as to the relative quality and quantity of the gas used in the last three months of 1855, and also during the last three months of 1856.

They deposed that the quantity of gas burnt during the last three months of 1856 was 24 per cent. greater than had been burnt in the corresponding months of 1855. Also, that the number of their customers had been increased by the addition of 3,300 during the interval from Fall to Fall; that the whole number of consumers was nearly 20,000. Also, that the maximum pressure in 1855 was 2½ inches, in 1856 was 3 inches—and that other things being equal, the increased pressure would be the index of the increased quantity of gas consumed.

After hearing this evidence the Committee adjourned to Friday. Mr. A. J. WILLARD appeared on behalf of the Gas Company, and Mr. W. BOIES on behalf of the Committee.

☞ The City Superintendent and his Assistants have been engaged, the past two days, in making the annual public examination of the Fifteenth Ward Boys' Grammar School, No. 35, on West Thirteenth-street, near the Sixth-avenue, WASHINGTON M. SMITH Principal, with nine assistant teachers.

The attendance is more numerous than it was at the last annual examination.

The various classes were very thoroughly questioned by the examiner, and seemed to be able to answer a majority of the tests readily and intelligently.

The somewhat cold and unsympathetic manner of the principal examiner evidently exerted an influence on the boys, and made the exercises heavy and rather spiritless at times.

The exercises extended over the entire course of studies prescribed by the Board of Education, including compositions and declamation. This school was organized in 1847, and has sent 440 boys to the Free Academy since the organization of that institution.

The entire building has been used as a Boys' School for the past eighteen months, during which time Mr. SMITH has acted as Principal. Sixty-six boys were graduated from No. 35 to the Free Academy last year, with a promise of a similar performance this year. The Primary Department has about fifty boys now ready for promotion to the places about to be vacated by the Free Academy Class.

☞ The number of vessels in this port yesterday was [illegible], including [illegible] steamers, 103 ships, 116 [illegible], [illegible] brigs and [illegible] schooners.

From the Journal of Commerce.

MESSRS. EDITORS: It would appear, from the annexed, that the State of New-York does not own the land at Sandy Hook; and, before the present Quarantine is removed, the advocates of the removal should first point out the spot where they wish to locate it, prior to the passage of the bill now before the Legislature. A MERCHANT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1857. War Department.

SIR: In reply to your inquiries of 31st ult., I have the honor to inform you that, so far as the records of this Department show, no portion of the land owned by the United States at Sandy Hook has ever been transferred or conveyed to the State of New-York.

An application was made, in 1839, for a transfer of a portion of them to that State, for hospital purposes, but was not definitely acted upon, as appears from the records of this Department.

[Signed] JEFFERSON DAVIS, Sec'y War.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

William Day vs. Van Vleeck, Read, &c.—This action was brought to recover the amount of a draft drawn by the defendants, who are brokers in Wall-street, on the firm of Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia. The defendants set up that there was but $28 paid for the draft, and proved by one of their clerks that a person called at their office for the draft and left a lot of gold on the counter to pay for it. The clerk, thinking there was $50, handed the draft to the person, when it was discovered, shortly after he left, that there was but $28. The defendants telegraphed to the drawers not to pay it. This testimony was corroborated by another clerk. The plaintiff then called the person who got the draft for him and he testifies that he paid $50 for it. The Court left it to the Jury as a question of fact, and they brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $51 75-100.

[Advertisement.]

YOU CAN BE CURED OF CONSUMPTION.

You may depend upon that. Seriously and positively, that *terrible malady*, which used to be beyond all remedy, has within a few years been brought as readily within the sphere of medical energy as any other disorder. Quacks cannot cure it. Quack medicines will only tamper with it. But hundreds who have already been perfectly cured will testify that consumption (as well as scrofula, rheumatism, palsy, &c.) yield at once to the use of Dr. HENRY ANDERS' Liquid Iodine and Pure Iodine Water. Sold at $1 a bottle by ANDERS & FOSDICK, No. 3 Second-avenue, and No. 869 Broadway; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ White Teeth, Perfumed Breath and beautiful complexion, can be acquired by using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers. What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth as white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate that their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed FETRIDGE & Co., New-York. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A certain remedy for Liver and Stomach complaints. The daughter of Mrs. FARLOW, of Henry-street, New-York, was for three years in a deplorable state of ill health, suffering from her stomach and liver. Seven weeks ago she commenced the use of Dr. HOLLOWAY'S Pills, and is perfectly cured. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Fifteen years of triumphant success in South America is the recommendation of this peerless extract of tropical flowers to the ladies of the United States. Imitations are in the market, but their odor is both sickening and evanescent. That of the genuine is lasting, refreshing, delicate, and healthful. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

SORE THROAT, CROUP,
Costiveness and Lung Fever, and
OTHER FEVERS,
Will all pass harmless when
BRANDRETH'S PILLS
Are used.
THESE PILLS ARE INDEED A
TREASURE OF HEALTH,
Because they abstract all
IMPURITIES FROM THE BLOOD.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
Many are out!!
PURCHASE ONLY OF THE AGENTS.

All boxes with NO. 241 BROADWAY On the side label are counterfeits!

Principal Office, No. 43 Brandreth's Building. Sold also at No. 295 Bowery, No. 241 Hudson-street, No. 63 Division-street, and No. 65 Houston-street, corner of Lewis; No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and No. 124 South Sixth-street, Williamsburg.

REMEMBER!

All boxes with No. 241 Broadway on the side label are counterfeits. B. BRANDRETH.

[Advertisement.]

CAST IRON PIPES AS CONDUCTORS FOR WATER.—MR. EDITOR: Allow me to suggest the following for the consideration of whom it may concern: It is well known that most water acts on the iron by rusting the interior bore of the pipe. This rust is formed into what is technically called tubercles. What gives them this form? I answer, myriads of animalculae, who make it their home and hiding place. Take these tubercles in warm weather, when the pipe is first removed, and they crush easily into a semi-fluid consistency. This substance—placed in the light in a shallow vessel, by placing the eye a little above its level and back of the light and near it—will be found in a perfect tremor by the agitation of its disturbed inhabitants, although too minute as individuals to be discovered, except by a strong microscope. These tubercles are of their own building, as coral is formed by minute architects. Where the pipes are thickly and deeply covered, as will be found in many places, and the water is not drawn or flushed off frequently, they impart a fishy taste. I know of no remedy, except by getting clear of the rust, to prevent their colonizing and breeding there. INVESTIGATOR.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The real "headquarters" are located at No. 308 Broadway, New-York, two blocks above the Park—nearly opposite the Hospital—two doors above Duane-street. Here is the Phrenological Cabinet, containing one of the rarest collections of human heads, busts, &c., in the world. This great cabinet or museum contains thousands of busts and casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived, emperors, kings, queens, statesmen. Some of the most distinguished of our own and other countries, warriors, explorers, navigators, discoverers, inventors, authors, poets, doctors, divines and lawyers. Also, skulls, human and animal, from all quarters of the globe, including Cannibals, Caribs, Flat-Head Indians, Egyptian mummies, pirates, robbers, murderers and thieves, also numerous paintings and drawings of celebrated individuals, living and dead. Strangers and citizens will find this museum—always open and free—an agreeable place to visit. Phrenological charts, with full written descriptions of character, given when desired, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"ORION, THE GOLD BEATER."—This version of that beautiful story, dramatized by MR. N. B. CLARKE, is creating quite a sensation with the patrons of Purdy's National Theatre. Night after night the theatre is crowded to overflowing, and all unite in pronouncing this the best version of them all. It will be repeated this evening, and with it the grand pantomime of "Raoul; Or, the Magic Star," with the comedy of "A Day in Paris."

[Advertisement.]

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to these lozenges. In Boston, where the "Bronchial Troches," are known, they are household words, and need no testimony to recommend them; but to our readers in Canada, the West, and indeed everywhere, we cheerfully bear testimony, from personal knowledge, to their efficacy. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!!—Gas Fixtures for the Spring trade. Several new patterns more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES & Co. have received the highest premium awarded by the American Institute for Portable Gas Works. Apply at No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Singular and Awful Death.

At an early hour yesterday morning Mrs. CAROLINE B. MERWIN was found dead in the vault at the rear of her residence, No. 151 Sands-street, Brooklyn. Deceased was only married some two months ago, and at different times has been insane. One week ago she attempted to take her life by taking poison, since which time she has been closely watched. On Tuesday night she retired with her husband, and a sister, who was on the watch in an adjoining room, feeling fatigued, lay down upon a sofa and dropped asleep. At 3 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. MERWIN awoke and missed his wife; a search was instituted and the body was subsequently found in the vault as above stated, dead. She had stripped herself naked and jumped in. Coroner REDDING yesterday held an inquest.

Brooklyn Normal School Examination.

The Semi-annual Examination of the pupils of the Saturday Normal School, held in No. 14, on Navy-street, closed with interesting exercises on Friday last. The examinations lasted for two days, and were conducted under the direction of the Normal School Committee, Judge COPELAND, Chairman, aided by Superintendent BULKLEY, and his associate teachers of the School. The number of junior teachers present as members of the various classes, was over three hundred, a large majority of whom were promoted one grade, after a very searching examination, thus showing that a good degree of interest prevails among the pupils.

Closing of the Brooklyn Evening Schools.

The evening schools, under the care of the Board of Education, closed on Thursday and Friday evenings of the past week, with the exception of Mr. SYMMES' School, No. 6, which will close on the evening of the 13th inst.

These schools have been well attended, and a very respectable advancement has been made by a majority of the pupils.

The most decided success has attended the school held in No. 18, on Remsen-street, (Eastern District,) under the care of Mr. EDWARD BUSH, Principal of the Boys' Grammar School, as the following statistics will indicate:

The total number of names on register, 666; average attendance, 205. The greatest number present at one session, 255, the average attendance being less than one-third of the registered number.

The attendance of the members of the Board of Education, and the City Superintendent, with numerous visitors, added to the interest of the closing exercises.

Brooklyn Police.

Under the reduced regulation of the Police Department the following appointments have thus far been made:

Thirteenth Ward.—By Alderman WILSON: George Develin, George Bell, Joseph Fletcher, Frederick Cochen, Wm. Bell, Henry C. Minor.

By Alderman WOGLOMS: Geo. W. Griffith, Daniel Jacobs, Phineas Jacobs, John Doughty, Edward Thinkham, Charles H. Videto.

The discharged officers are: Sabin Beale, William Marsh, Benjamin Noyes, Austin T. Armstrong, Robert Vincer.

Nineteenth Ward, (new)—John A. Lavender, John Sipwell, James M. Brown, John Creighton, Charles R. Morton, Abraham Houseworth.

Supposed Poisoning Case.

A boy, named GARLAND, 12 years of age, residing at the corner of Luquer and Columbia streets, South Brooklyn, died very suddenly yesterday morning, under circumstances which induced the belief that he was poisoned. Coroner REDDING has the case in charge and will investigate it to-day.

Attempt to Kill.

A woman 36 years of age was committed by Justice MORENHOUS in Brooklyn, yesterday, to answer a charge of attempting to kill her husband aged about 60 years. She beat him with an ax on the head until he was senseless.

Kings County Court of Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, George Welsh pleaded guilty to an indictment for bigamy, and was sentenced to 2 years and 2 months imprisonment.

Several prisoners were arraigned when the Court adjourned.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—A friend writes us as follows: "A most distressing case of hydrophobia occurred in East Fellowship township, Chester County, last week, which resulted in the death of a lad named JOHN GOOD, son of JACOB GOOD. The boy was at the barn with his brother, and saw a pretty little black dog pass by, which he ran out and picked up, and played with him for some time. The dog, however, bit him on the finger, making a slight incision. The wound was tied up, and no serious result was apprehended, as the dog was not supposed to be mad. One morning, after the occurrence, the lad attempted to wash his face, and having immersed his hands in the water, was seized with convulsions of so violent a character that he died in a few hours. The lad was remarkably promising and a great favorite, for his many exemplary qualities. He was about 13 years of age."—*Philadelphia Journal.*

MURDER SUSPECTED, AND A WHOLE FAMILY ARRESTED.—On Monday, Justice CHASE issued warrants for the arrest of a family named MILLIGAN, living near Brownstown, in this County, on suspicion that they had murdered a Jew peddler named KIDDER, for his money and goods. The authorities were informed that the peddler had been seen going into the house of MILLIGAN, and had not been seen or heard of since. Human bones, masses of hair and numerous bloodstains, were found in and about the premises, which, together with other circumstances, seemed to warrant an investigation of the matter. A brother of the missing peddler deposes that his brother agreed to meet him in this city last week, but failed to do so. Officers proceeded to the house of MILLIGAN on Monday, where they found the father of the family sick, and unable to be removed. The remainder of the family, consisting of the mother, two daughters, and a boy, were arrested and brought to this city yesterday and are now in jail. They give unsatisfactory accounts of the bloodstains which were seen on the ceiling, walls, and floor of the house, telling conflicting stories; and it is said they stand in rather bad repute in the neighborhood. As soon as the affair is further investigated, we shall give the particulars.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

At the last meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, attempts were made to initiate two important reforms in the management of this institution.

Some of the public-spirited citizens of Salem are moving in the matter of the erection of a building suitable for a Music Hall.

MARRIED.

LYON—SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 11, by Rev. J. L. Nicholls, THEO. E. LYON to MARY J., only daughter of Bartlett Smith, Esq., all of this City.

VAN VLECKE—CRAWFORD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, by Rev. John W. Beach, Mr. PETER VAN VLECKE, of Kingston, Ulster Co., to Mrs. JANE W. CRAWFORD, daughter of David Keys, Esq., of this City.

HENDERSON—ROBINSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., ARCHIBALD HENDERSON to MARY E., eldest daughter of John Robinson, Esq., all of this City.

WESTLAKE—PEARSALL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, Mr. ISAAC I. WESTLAKE to Miss MARY FRANCES PEARSALL.

DIED.

HOWARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, JONATHAN HOWARD, aged 40 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of his brother, Saml. H. Howard, No. 63 East 15th st., on Friday, at 12 o'clock M.

CANDLER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, after a short and severe illness, EVELINA CECILIA, eldest daughter of Samuel M. and E. Cecilia Candler, aged 15 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her grandfather, Capt. Samuel Candler, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 51 East 38th st.

HENRIQUES.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 11, MOSES HENRIQUES, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 9 Varick-place, (Sullivan-st., near Bleecker,) this day, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

MANY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, of scarlet fever, KATE GENIN, only daughter of Lewis and Mary E. Many, in the 3d year of her age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 199 West 15th st.

SPENCER.—In this City, at her late residence, No. 158 Spring-st., after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARIA S. SPENCER, wife of Wm. D. Spencer, and daughter of David H. Reins.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's paper.

MEAD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, only son of Augustus W. and Mary Mead, aged 9 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at No. 70 Carmine-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Also, the officers and brothers of Covenant Lodge, No. 25, I. O. of O. F., are invited.

SHERWOOD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Feb. 11, after a short illness, ANNA MATILDA, daughter of Calvin W. and Amelia Sherwood, aged 2 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 180 2d st.

MERWIN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, Mrs. CAROLINE B., wife of John G. Merwin.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother, Edwin P. Smith, and brother-in-law, John T. Allen, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 151 Sands st.

SNODGRASS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 30, suddenly, of congestion of the lungs, THOMAS SNODGRASS, (carpenter,) the 42d year of his age, native of Ireland, Parish of Donaghedy, County Tyrone.

His remains were conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ Londonderry papers please copy.

BOYD.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, CHARLES HORTON, only son of Frederick S. and Joanna T. Boyd, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) from the residence of his father, No. 105 Jersey av., without further invitation.

FENTON.—At Jay-st., Greenpoint, on Sunday, Feb. 8, CATHARINE FENTON, aged 4 years.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

DARLING.—At Smith Town, L. I., on Tuesday, Feb. 3, suddenly, HANNAH A., wife of James Darling, aged 34 years and 6 months.

WHITE.—At Walton, Delaware Co., N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Feb. 11, of consumption, PLATT B. WHITE, aged [illegible] years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 11.

$2,500	Ohio 6s, '60.......101¾	90	Har. R. R. Pref....... 53
4,000	Miss. State 6s........ 84	200	Reading R. R.....b60 81
15,000	do.............. 88	300	do..............s3 80⅞
10,000	do..........b60 84	250	do.............s60 80⅝
500	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s..101⅞	200	do.............s10 80⅝
1,000	do............101¾	200	do.............s15 80⅝
500	Erie R. bs. '75.... 88	450	do............... 80½
4,500	Hud. Riv. R. 1st m. 96½	500	do.............b10 80⅞
1,000	Har. R. R. 2d. m. 73¾	400	do.............b30 80⅞
1,000	Goshen R. Bds.... 79	100	Mi. S.&N.I.R.R.b30 74⅝
12,000	Ill. Cen. RR. bds 98¼	10	do............... 74½
70	Ill. Cen. Rights.. 140	50	do............... 74
3,000	T. H.&Alt. 2d.m. 70	300	do............... 73
8	Bank of Com.......104½	300	do...........b60 74
15	Metropolitan Bank.108¼	400	do............... 73½
20	Grocers' Bank.......104	250	do............... 73¾
14	Atlantic Bank.......85⅞	100	do............... 73
11	Ocean Bank.........96¼	50	do.............b3 73⅝
20	Ohio L. & Trust Co. 98⅞	20	do..............c 74
100	Canton Co........b3 22⅜	50	Panama R. R....b10 93⅞
10	Penn. C'l Co.ex div. 96	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.R.. 53⅞
86	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.117⅞	100	do...........b60 53⅝
625	N. Y. Cen. R'd.opg 90	500	do...........b60 53
450	do.....s4 aft opg 90⅞	300	do............... 53¼
110	do...........p&c 90	60	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.R.102¾
20	do..........p&c 89⅞	50	do............... 102⅜
100	do.........s60 89⅞	25	Gal. & Chic. R. R...104
100	do..........opg 90⅞	25	do.............A 104¼
600	Erie Railroad...b10 59⅞	20	Clev. & Tol. R. R.. 73
200	do...........b15 59⅞	400	do............... 72⅞
450	do............... 60	350	do............... 72⅞
200	do...........b30 59⅞	200	do.............s10 73⅛
400	do............... 60	300	do............... 72⅞
300	do...........s60 59	100	do.............b3 72⅞
100	do...........b3 59⅞	200	do.............s10 73⅛
100	do..........b60 59⅞	300	do.............b60 73⅜
1200	do..........b60 59⅞	50	La Cr. & Mil. R. R.. 71
200	do..............c 59⅞	50	Little Miami R. R... 89
21	do............... 59⅞	150	Cumb. Coal Co...... 18⅞
70	do............... 59⅞	300	do............s60 18⅞
100	do..............c 59⅞		

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Virginia 6s.......b3 92⅞	300	Cle. & Toledo R. R. 73
1,000	Te. H.& Al.2d m. 69⅞	300	do.............s30 73⅛
2,000	L. E.&W.1st m.b. 49	100	do............... 73⅜
200	Cumb. Coal Co..b3 18⅞	700	do.............s60 73⅛
300	do...........s60 18⅞	400	do............... 73⅞
100	N. Y. Cent. RR. opg 90⅞	300	do...........b60 74
43	do...........p&c 90⅞	200	do...........b60 75
350	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R. 73⅞	200	Reading R. R.....s60 80⅝
50	do............... 74⅞	200	do............... 80⅞
400	do...........b60 27	100	do............... 81
300	Erie R. R.......... 59⅞	100	do.............s60 81
100	do...........s60 59⅞	100	do.............s5 81⅛
50	do............... 59⅞	200	do...........b60 81⅜

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11—P. M.

There was less disturbance in Money affairs to-day than on Tuesday, though the interruption to the mails and the difficulty of sending goods to and communicating with the West, are prejudicial to an easy movement in the Street. The terms made between borrower and lender are in favor of the latter, but the supply is not difficult at the price. The Discount Brokers are charging 9 ℔ cent. on the very best short paper, and the Money Brokers who carry Stocks are getting at the rate of 12@14 ℔ cent. on the best class of collateral, while 15@18 ℔ cent. is paid on time bargains made at the Stock Exchange Board. These terms are partly induced by the heavy fall on part of the share list within the last two or three days; buyers being ready to pay liberally for 30 or 60 days, where the prices have been knocked down without any apparent or reasonable cause, as in the cases, to-day, of the Southern Michigan, Cleveland and Toledo, New-York Central, &c. There is nothing doing in Foreign Bills since the clearing of the Boston mail yesterday. The Custom Duties at the Sub-Treasury were again heavy to-day, though not so large as yesterday. They are expected to fall off further toward the close of the week. The receipts at the Sub-Treasury were $316,069; payments, $32,912; balance, $14,356,600. Some of our very nervous Bank Cashiers have given out that they have further orders to put up Gold for New-Orleans and Mobile. The Southern steamer does not sail until Saturday, by which time a supply from California is more than probable; but these gentlemen, always anxious in a close market for money to meet trouble more than half way, are very charitably affording food for the panic to the croakers of the Stock Exchange in advance of the mail.

The closing prices at the Stock Board this afternoon are not materially different from yesterday, although the fluctuations on part of the list through the day were quite violent. The Bears, having an inkling of what they could have learnt any day at the office on proper inquiry, that an offer for 4,000 shares of the Goshen Stock of the Southern Michigan Company, at 80 ℔ cent. ex dividend, was accepted some weeks ago by the Board of Directors, in full session, have been quite confident for several days that a mysterious impression of fraud or over-issue could or would be created in the process of transferring the new Stock. So for some days past the contract sales for future delivery, as well as the cash sales of Stock borrowed for the purpose have been shaped accordingly. The lowest sales this forenoon were at 72½ ℔ cent. Yesterday afternoon 75@74¾. The orders in the market between the sessions of the Board put up the price to 73¾@74, and this afternoon these rates were paid cash, and 77 buyer 60 days. Of course so far as the skulking insinuation of fraud or moral wrong inside the office is at issue, it is merely designed to frighten the timid from dealing in the stock, or to alarm the nervous into selling out. There is no truth or reasonable foundation for it. Everything done in the way of creating or selling the stock or Bonds of the Company is by order of a Board of Management as responsible in character and as largely respectable in reputation as the Directors of the Bank of America or Bank of Commerce, *and their subordinates or transfer officers as incapable of fraud.*

The *Herald* should be more seasonable in its efforts at panic-making. The middle of February, on the eve of a Spring trade which promises to be one of the most profitable, as it must be the largest ever known, is the wrong period *for raising the country*. There has been no Foreign balance of $18,000,000 or any other sum incurred since the New Year. The six weeks to which the *Herald* refers have been extremely active, and the entries of Foreign Goods at New-York unusually heavy, more so, certainly, than is desirable. But the great Export movement of the country has not been idle. In the single staple of Cotton alone it has been nearly or quite equal to all the Goods brought into New-York. Altogether the actual Foreign Exchanges for the six weeks have ruled not less than $8,000,000 *in our favor*. The error of the *Herald* is, in brief, twenty-six millions dollars, and it is of such material that the whole panic leader of this morning is composed. The truth is, that while the current entries of Foreign Goods are heavy, they are not unexpected, *nor unprovided for*. Sixty days ago it was foreseen that for the current Treasury year ending the 30th of June the country would probably consume, in value, fifty millions Foreign Goods more than last year. Not only foreseen, but clearly anticipated *and paid for* as the movement progressed. Forty-two millions American Gold has already been sent forward since July 1. Twenty-three millions more can go forward by June 30, without inconvenience, and *without* (as our California information justifies us in adding) *exhausting the product of our Pacific mines for the present year*. In 1855 this product was $58,000,000. In 1856, it was $61,000,000. In 1857, we learn from one of the oldest and best informed bankers in San Francisco, now in this City, it will exceed last year, and may not be estimated at less than $65,000,000. The question is, not whether it is the part of wisdom to squander this substantial representative of increasing wealth in foreign goods, but whether the country is able to do so. If able, and the goods are consumed, they will be promptly paid for, and still leave a reserve of two hundred and fifty millions Gold coin and the unexhausted mines of California at the end of the year. The real point of danger will appear when the goods are forced on the market through the auction room, and New-York alone is called upon to pay for them six months or a year before they are wanted by the interior. There is nothing of the sort in view at present.

CINCINNATI, WILMINGTON AND ZANESVILLE ROAD.

Capital Stock		$1,761,149
First mortgage bonds, $1,300,000, all sold		1,300,000
Second mortgage bonds, $600,000, of which there have been hypothecated $25,000 and sold		532,000
Third mortgage bonds, $1,100,000, of which hypothecated $990,000, and sold		164,000
Income bonds, $1,200,000, of which there are in hand $204,000, sold		305,500
Remainder hypothecated.		
Total authorized	$4,200,000	
Floating debt		423,463
Receipts of road		398,173
Total		$4,884,285
Construction account		$3,301,032
Loss on negotiation of bonds, &c.		647,198
Interest paid		403,527
Commissions		22,368
Operating expenses		330,264
Sundry disbursements		60,264
Total		$4,844,285
There remains in addition to pay:		
Interest due on bonds		$120,000
Interest due on floating debt		25,000
Interest due on the stock		289,500
Total		$434,500

This road is one of the two or three embarrassed concerns in Ohio which has been unable for a year past to meet its interest. As the Bondholders are numerous, particularly in Europe, the following facts have been compiled by Messrs. DE COPPET & Co. for their Continental Circular.

[TRANSLATION.]—It is known that this Company has failed to pay the interest on its debt for several months. The President, being called upon for explanations by the Trustee, has just addressed a report to the creditors, showing the financial position of the Company, and proposing a plan by which the line may be rendered sufficiently productive to enable it to pay its interest regularly. The road proper is 132 miles long; its termini are, at one end Morrow, (on the Little Miami Railroad, about 30 miles from Cincinnati,) and at the other Zanesville, (on the Ohio Central Railroad;) hence the Road depends upon these two companies for all arrangements for its through business. This, in a great measure, is the cause of its unprofitableness. In order to obviate it, the President holds up the necessity of extending the Road as far as Cincinnati, (say 162 miles total length,) and thus obtain an independent entrance, by means of the Dayton and Cincinnati Tunnel Railroad, with which an arrangement has been made, giving to the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, the exclusive right to three-fifths of this route—say from Sharon to the centre of Cincinnati. This arrangement would involve a cost of $1,500,000, and the extension of the Road to Sharon, $493,700. This is proposed to be done with the proceeds of $200,000 of the stock, and $953,000 1st mortgage bonds, of the Dayton and Cincinnati Tunnel Company, and $1,000,000 of the bonds of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, 1st mortgage, on the 19 miles between Morrow and Sharon, and 2d mortgage on the Tunnel Company from Sharon to Cincinnati. It is estimated, in the report, that $437,000 will still be necessary to put the 132 miles already constructed in a perfect condition. The cost will then amount to $5,320,271, of which there will be

Represented by Stock	$2,059,641
Represented by Bonds and Debt	3,260,622

At 7 ℔ cent. the interest on the debt would be $228,378, and estimating the running expenses at 45 ℔ cent. would require $416,132 of gross receipts for the year. In the unfinished condition of the line, the total gross receipts since it was partially opened, up to the 31st of December last, have been only $142,249. The report estimates the gross receipts for 1858, on the 132 miles from Morrow to Zanesville (the road being put in good order) at $583,200. Subsequently, and after the entrance into Cincinnati is secured, the increase of freight, both local and general, and the development of the transportation of coal which abounds on the western part of the line, will, it is estimated, carry the receipts as high as $1,474,894. This, after deducting 45 ℔ cent. for operating expenses, would leave 7 ℔ cent. on a capital of more than $8,000,000. In order to facilitate the execution of the above plan it is proposed to the creditors to exchange the interest coupons against the 3d mortgage bonds at 70. Say, on the first mortgage bonds to exchange the coupons up to and including that of May, 1857; on the 2d mortgage bonds the coupons due up to and including that of May, 1858, and to the other creditors to consolidate three years' interest.

The difficulty of bringing the creditors together to cooperate in a mutual interest, in order to render productive a property which, otherwise cannot become so, renders the success of this plan doubtful. In the meantime we may mention that the 2d mortgage holders are taking the preliminary measures for bringing a foreclosure of the road.

The report is accompanied by the balance-sheet up to the 1st November, 1856, representing the liabilities of the Company as above.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, 1857.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices received by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in price refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The effect of the late storm has been to bring in some of the Vegetables which were getting scarce. Several cargoes of Potatoes are in port, which are being discharged during the favorable weather. Butter is a little more active, although the receipts are light. Eggs are coming in from Philadelphia more freely, and have declined a little in price. They are now retailed at about 3c. each.

Potatoes—Northern Carters, ℔ bbl.	[illegible]
Potatoes—Jersey Carters, ℔ bbl.	[illegible]
Potatoes—Mercer, ℔ bbl.	[illegible]
Potatoes—Nova Scotia Mercers, ℔ bus.	[illegible]
Potatoes—Junes, ℔ bbl.	[illegible]
Potatoes—Reds, ℔ bbl.	[illegible]
Potatoes—Kidneys, ℔ bbl.	[illegible]
Potatoes—Whites, ℔ bbl.	[illegible]
Potatoes—Yellow Pinkeyes	[illegible]
Onions—Red, ℔ bbl.	[illegible]
Onions—White, ℔ bbl.	[illegible]
Onions—Yellow, ℔ bbl.	[illegible]
Onions—℔ 100 strings	[illegible]
Leeks—℔ doz.	[illegible]
Garlic—℔ 100 bunches	[illegible]
Celery—℔ doz.	[illegible]
Turnips—Ruta Baga, ℔ bbl.	[illegible]
Turnips—White Flat, ℔ bbl.	[illegible]
Carrots—Washed ℔ bbl.	[illegible]
Beets—℔ bbl.	[illegible]
Parsnips—℔ bbl.	[illegible]
Cranberries—℔ bbl.	[illegible]
Cabbages—℔ 100.	[illegible]
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ℔ bbl.	[illegible]
Apples—Russets, ℔ bbl.	[illegible]
Apples—Greenings, ℔ bbl.	[illegible]
Apples—Spitzenbergs, ℔ bbl.	[illegible]
Apples—Gilliflowers, ℔ bbl.	[illegible]
Apples—Sweetings, ℔ bbl.	[illegible]
Apples—Common, ℔ bbl.	[illegible]
Hickory Nuts—℔ bushel	[illegible]
Dried Apples—State, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Dried Apples—Southern, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Dried Peaches—℔ lb.	[illegible]
Sweet Corn—Dried Shakers', ℔ bush.	[illegible]
Sweet Corn—Dried on Cob, ℔ bushel	[illegible]
Butter—Orange Co. pails ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Butter—Orange County, firkins, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Butter—State, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Ohio and other Western States, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Lard—in bbls.	[illegible]
Lard—Kegs	[illegible]
Cheese—State, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Eggs—Fresh, ℔ doz.	[illegible]
Fowls—℔ lb.	[illegible]
Bucks County, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Ducks—Domestic, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Ducks—Black, ℔ pair	[illegible]
Turkeys—℔ lb.	[illegible]
Turkeys—Western, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Geese—℔ lb.	[illegible]
Pigeons—Tame Squabs, ℔ doz.	[illegible]
Partridges—℔ pair	[illegible]
Prairie Hens—℔ pair	[illegible]
Quail—℔ dozen	[illegible]
Rabbits—℔ pair	[illegible]
Hares—℔ pair	[illegible]
Venison—Carcass, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Venison—Saddle, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Bear Meat—℔ lb.	[illegible]
Roasting Pigs—Each	[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

COTTON stiffer, but not quotably higher. Sales to-day, 4,000 bales. SUGAR, 10½c. OATS, 65c. MESS PORK, $19 50@$20. WHISKY, 30c. FREIGHTS dull. STERLING EXCHANGE, 6¾ ℔ cent. premium.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Wednesday—First Board.*—$4,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 61¼; $1,400 City 6s, 86⅞; [illegible]; Union Canal 6s, 64½; $2,000 City Railroad 6s, 86½; [illegible] Lehigh Valley Railroad 6s, [illegible]; $1,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 71½; 200 Pennsylvania 5s, 85½; 100 New Creek, 1; 10 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 62½; 5 Union Canal, 13¾; 98 Reading Railroad, 40⅝; 1 do., 40⅝; [illegible]; do., 40⅜; 600 New Granada, [illegible]; 11 Pennsylvania Railroad, 46⅝; 10 Girard Bank, 11⅞.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 114½; Phila. 6s, 88⅞@89⅝; Phila. R. 89⅞@90; Phila. 6s, new, [illegible]; Penna. 5s, 85⅝@86⅛; Reading Railroad, 40⅞@40¾; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Mort. 6s, '44, [illegible]; Penna. Railroad, [illegible]; Morris Canal, 15½@15⅞; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 66¾@67⅞; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 16@17; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira R. R., 13@20; Williamsport and Elmira R. R., 1st mort., 71@71½; Williamsport and Elmira R. R., 2d mort., 53@58; Long Island, 12¾@13¼; Vicksburg, 6¾@7½; Girard Bank, 11½@11⅞; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; Union Canal, 12¾@13; New-Creek, [illegible]; Catawissa Railroad, 12@12⅜.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Augusta, from Savannah—Mrs. J. D. Strologa, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Patton and child, Mrs. J. T. Allen, Miss Morris, Miss Peter, A. G. Guy, [illegible], M. Carpenter, R. H. Barnum, R. T. Holman, [illegible], J. Scaife, A. L. Barnard, Wm. Cook, [illegible] W. D. Drish, M. Meyer, M. Rothschilds, M. Fisk, T. P. Dunham, J. R. Harris, R. W. Wilson, W. Denham, W. W. Parker, Dr. Johnston, M. Berringer, J. Newman, [illegible], M. Fleishman, J. Sherlock, G. L. Dennis, D. Mayers, Kapp, Wm. P. Nichols, J. A. Hall, R. H. Hardaway, P. C. Gregory, H. Goodman, L. H. Goodman, and 43 in the steerage.

In ship Ifland, from Rotterdam—Mary Elske.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11.

Cleared.

Steamship Calhoun, Truman, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Tempest, (Br.,) Morris, Glasgow, [illegible] & Co.; Southerner, Murray, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships Vision, Hearne, Mobile, [illegible]; Erie, Knudson, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; [illegible], Balch, Antwerp, Laytin & Hurlbut; Jane Parks, Buckman, Havana, C. H. Duncan & Co.

Bark Elias Pike, Stevens, Marseilles, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Black Swan, Pedgar, St. Mary's, master; [illegible] Dunning, Dunning, Cadiz, J. W. [illegible] & Co.; W. T. Dugan, Thomas, Port au-Prince, [illegible]; Wave, (Br.,) Ring, Kingston, J. & Whitney & Co.; W. Goddard, Bahl, St. Thomas, Russell & [illegible].

Schooners Geo. Washington, [illegible], Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; E. S. Willetts, [illegible], Mathews & Mitchell; Alba, Merriman, Wilmington, [illegible]; T. Raymond, Hulse, Cienfuegos, [illegible]; Eliza and Rebecca, Price, Georgetown, [illegible]; Slaght; Ann D., Bedell, Norfolk, M. Bedell; Crystal Palace, Leighton, Jacksonville, Thompson & Hunter; Rio, Leek, St. Johns, P. R., C. & E. J. Peters.

Arrived.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah [illegible] hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchell.

Steamship Jas. Adger, Turner, Norfolk and Hampton Roads, having in tow ship Samuel Russell.

Ship Samuel Russell, Yeaton, Foo-chow-foo Aug. 2, passed Anjier Oct. [illegible], via Hampton Roads, (where she put in in distress,) with teas, silks, &c., to A. A. Low & Bros. Has experienced heavy gales, lost spars, sails, and received other damage. Lost Cape Henry on the 9th inst., at 3 P. M., in tow of steamship Jas. Adger, and was brought to this City.

Ship Ifland, (Brem.,) Henke, Rotterdam Jan. 3, with mdse. and 12 passengers to Meyer & Stucken. Has experienced heavy gales on the passage, split sails, &c. Had 2 deaths during the passage.

Bark Alice Tarleton, Williams, Savanilla Jan. 21, with fustic, tobacco, bark and hides to Vose, Livingston & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Johann, Kohn, for Falmouth for orders. Jan. 28, when between Petre and Serranilla Bank, in a heavy gale, lost foretopmast, sails, spring mainyard and rudder head. No date, lat. 27 30, lon. 75 30, boarded Bremen brig Johann, from Savanilla. 8th inst., at 11 P. M., lat. 36, lon. 74 30, spoke herm. brig Sarah White, Adams, from Mobile for Providence, 18 days out, all well. 9th inst., at 8 A. M., took a pilot from boat No. 7, and on the 10th, at 6 P. M., came to with the starboard anchor, but was compelled to slip it.

Bark Celestia, (of Boston,) Smith, Smyrna Dec. 8, and Gibraltar Jan. 17, with wool, rags, &c., to master. Sld. in co. from Gibraltar with ship Time, for New-York.

Bark Amel. Simmons, Messina Nov. 1, with fruit, &c., to Chamberlain, Robinson & Co. Left the Delaware Breakwater 8th inst.; took a pilot 10th inst., at noon, and anchored off the Highlands at night; lost best bower anchor and 10 fathoms chain. Has experienced very heavy weather.

Bark Orion, Stevens, Rotterdam 29 ds., with mdse. to J. Leary.

Schr. Enchantress, Jayne, Savannah 5 ds., with mdse. to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. J. J. Spencer, (of Camden, N. J.,) Thompson, Havana 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to R. L. & A. Stuart.

Propeller Westernport, Berry, Boston 34 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell. On the night of the 9th inst., encountered a very heavy squall from N., which lasted 6 hours.

BELOW—One brig.

WIND—During the day, W. to N. W.

Sailed.

Steamship Southerner, Murray, Charleston. Ships Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool; Cowper, [illegible], San Francisco, and anchored at Quarantine; Troy, Liverpool. Bark Voyager, (Br.,) Brata, Cadiz. Schr. W. L. Burroughs, (3-masted,) Jenks, Apalachicola.

Memoranda.

The Portuguese brig Industria, which arrived yesterday from Lisbon, and was cut through by the ice off Staten Island and grounded, having filled with water, is now being pumped out and her cargo discharged in a lighter. The leak has been stopped.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 11—Arr. ship Scotland, from Calcutta July 10. She experienced severe weather since Dec. 26, with considerable damage to her rigging. Several of the crew are frost-bitten. She was towed up from Provincetown. Also arr. ship Herbert, Calcutta; Marcia, Savannah.

Spoken, &c.

Jan. 21, lat. 24 [illegible], lon. 37 55, ship Scotland.

Jan. 21, lat. 22, lon. 33, ship Highland Chief, from Liverpool for Savannah.

Feb. 1, lat. 31 20, lon. 64 28, ship Saranak, of Philadelphia.

Foreign Ports.

At Savanilla, Jan. 21, brigs Eolo, (Brem.,) Theis, 149, tobacco, for Falmouth in 10 days; Amalia, (Brem.,) Haynes, do., for Bremen in 8 ds.; Quickstep, (Br.,) Gilbert, do., for London in 14 ds.; Ann Isabella, (Br.,) Ide, fustic for London in 20 ds.; bark John [illegible], do. The Curacoa schr. Clara Bonger, 11 ds. fm. Havana, arr. 20th.